

Noncommutative instantons from twisted conformal symmetries

Giovanni Landi¹, Walter D. van Suijlekom²

¹ Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica, Università di Trieste
Via A. Valerio 12/1, I-34127 Trieste, Italy
and INFN, Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy
`landi@univ.trieste.it`

² Max Planck Institute for Mathematics
Vivatsgasse 7, D-53111 Bonn, Germany
`waltervs@mpim-bonn.mpg.de`

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Abstract

We construct a five-parameter family of gauge-nonequivalent $SU(2)$ instantons on a noncommutative four sphere S_θ^4 and of topological charge equal to 1. These instantons are critical points of a gauge functional and satisfy self-duality equations with respect to a Hodge star operator on forms on S_θ^4 . They are obtained by acting with a twisted conformal symmetry on a basic instanton canonically associated with a noncommutative instanton bundle on the sphere. A completeness argument for this family is obtained by means of index theorems. The dimension of the “tangent space” to the moduli space is computed as the index of a twisted Dirac operator and turns out to be equal to five, a number that survives deformation.

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1 Introduction

The importance of Yang–Mills instantons in physics and mathematics needs not be stressed. They have played a central role since their first appearance [7] and are most elegantly described via the so-called ADHM construction [5, 4]. The generalization in [30] of this method for instantons on a noncommutative space \mathbb{R}^4 has found several important applications notably in brane and superconformal theories.

Toric noncommutative manifolds M_Θ were constructed and studied in [15]. One starts with any (Riemannian spin) manifold M carrying a torus action and then deforms the torus to a noncommutative one governed by a real antisymmetric matrix Θ of deformation parameters. The starting example of [15] – the archetype of all these deformations – was a four dimensional sphere S_θ^4 , which came with a natural noncommutative instanton bundle endowed with a natural connection. At the classical value of the deformation parameter, $\theta = 0$, the bundle and the connection reduces to the one of [7]. The present sphere S_θ^4 can be thought of [14] as a one point compactification of a noncommutative \mathbb{R}_θ^4 which is structurally different from the one considered in [30].

In [27] this basic noncommutative instanton was put in the context of an $SU(2)$ noncommutative principal fibration $S_{\theta'}^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$ over S_θ^4 . In the present paper, we continue the analysis and consider it in the setting of a noncommutative Yang–Mills theory. We then construct a five-parameter family of (infinitesimal) gauge-nonequivalent instantons, by acting with twisted conformal symmetries on the basic instanton. All these instantons will be gauge configurations satisfying self-duality equations – with a suitable defined Hodge $*_\theta$ -operator on forms $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$ – and will have a “topological charge” of value 1. A completeness argument on the family of instantons is provided by index theoretical arguments, similar to the one in [6] for undeformed instantons on S^4 . The dimension of the “tangent” of the moduli space can be computed as the index of a twisted Dirac operator which turns out to be equal to its classical value that is five. The twisting of the conformal symmetry is implemented with a twist of Drinfel’d type [18, 19] – in fact, explicitly constructed by Reshetikhin [31] – and gives rise to a deformed Hopf algebra $U_\theta(so(5, 1))$. That these are conformal infinitesimal transformations is stressed by the fact that the Hopf algebra $U_\theta(so(5, 1))$ leaves the Hodge $*_\theta$ -structure of $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$ invariant.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall the setting of gauge theories (connections) and gauge transformations on finite projective modules (the substitute for vector bundles) over algebras (the substitute for spaces). The main objective is to implement a Bianchi identity that will be crucial later on for the self-duality equations.

Section 3 deals with toric noncommutative manifolds. These were indeed named isospectral deformations in that they can be endowed with the structure of a noncommutative Riemannian spin manifold via a spectral triple $(C^\infty(M_\theta), D, \mathcal{H})$ with the properties of [13]. For this class of examples, the Dirac operator D is the classical one and $\mathcal{H} = L^2(M, \mathcal{S})$ is the usual Hilbert space of spinors on which the algebra $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ acts in a twisted manner. Thus one twists the algebra and its representation while keeping the geometry unchanged. The resulting noncommutative geometry is isospectral and all spectral properties are preserved including the dimension. Both the algebra and its action on spinors can be given via a “star-type” product.

In Section 4 we specialize to gauge theories on the sphere S_θ^4 and introduce a Yang–Mills action functional, from which we derive field equations (equations for critical points),

as well as a topological action functional whose absolute value gives a lower bound for the Yang–Mills action.

The heart of the paper is Section 5 where we explicitly construct instantons. As usual, these are gauge configurations which are solutions of (anti)self-duality equations and realize absolute minima of the Yang–Mills functional. We start from a basic instanton which is shown to be invariant under twisted orthogonal transformations in $U_\theta(so(5))$. We then perturb it by the action of conformal operators in $U_\theta(so(5, 1)) - U_\theta(so(5))$ producing a five parameter family of new, not gauge equivalent instantons. A completeness argument is obtained by using an index theorem to compute the dimension of the tangent space of the moduli space of instantons on S_θ^4 , which is shown to be just five. The relevant material from noncommutative index theory is recalled in the appendix.

Section 6 sketches a general scheme for gauge theories on four dimensional toric non-commutative manifolds.

2 Connections and gauge transformations

We first review the notion of a (gauge) connection on a (finite projective) module \mathcal{E} over an algebra \mathcal{A} with respect to a given calculus; we take a right module structure. Also, we recall gauge transformations in this setting. We refer to [12] for more details (see also [24]).

2.1 Connections on modules

Let us suppose we have an algebra \mathcal{A} with a differential calculus $(\Omega\mathcal{A} = \oplus_p \Omega^p \mathcal{A}, d)$. A *connection* on the right \mathcal{A} -module \mathcal{E} is a \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$\nabla : \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^p \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^{p+1} \mathcal{A},$$

defined for any $p \geq 0$, and satisfying the Leibniz rule

$$\nabla(\omega\rho) = (\nabla\omega)\rho + (-1)^p \omega d\rho, \quad \forall \omega \in \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^p \mathcal{A}, \rho \in \Omega\mathcal{A}.$$

A connection is completely determined by its restriction

$$\nabla : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^1 \mathcal{A}, \tag{2.1}$$

which satisfies

$$\nabla(\eta a) = (\nabla\eta)a + \eta \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} da, \quad \forall \eta \in \mathcal{E}, a \in \mathcal{A}, \tag{2.2}$$

and which is extended to all of $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^p \mathcal{A}$ using Leibniz rule. It is the latter rule that implies the $\Omega\mathcal{A}$ -linearity of the composition,

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla \circ \nabla : \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^p \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^{p+2} \mathcal{A}.$$

Indeed, for any $\omega \in \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^p \mathcal{A}$ and $\rho \in \Omega\mathcal{A}$ it follows that $\nabla^2(\omega\rho) = \nabla((\nabla\omega)\rho + (-1)^p \omega d\rho) = (\nabla^2\omega)\rho + (-1)^{p+1}(\nabla\omega)d\rho + (-1)^p(\nabla\omega)d\rho + \omega d^2\rho = (\nabla^2\omega)\rho$. The restriction of ∇^2 to \mathcal{E} is the *curvature*

$$F : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^2 \mathcal{A}, \tag{2.3}$$

of the connection. It is \mathcal{A} -linear, $F(\eta a) = F(\eta)a$ for any $\eta \in \mathcal{E}, a \in \mathcal{A}$, and satisfies

$$\nabla^2(\eta \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \rho) = F(\eta)\rho, \quad \forall \eta \in \mathcal{E}, \rho \in \Omega\mathcal{A}. \quad (2.4)$$

Thus, $F \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^2\mathcal{A})$, the latter being the collection of (right) \mathcal{A} -linear homomorphisms from \mathcal{E} to $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^2\mathcal{A}$ (an alternative notation for this collection that is used in the literature, is $\text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^2\mathcal{A})$).

In order to have the notion of a Bianchi identity we need some generalization. Let $\text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$ be the collection of all $\Omega\mathcal{A}$ -linear endomorphisms of $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}$. It is an algebra under composition. The curvature F can be thought of as an element of $\text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$. There is a map

$$\begin{aligned} [\nabla, \cdot] &: \text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}), \\ [\nabla, T] &:= \nabla \circ T - (-1)^{|T|} T \circ \nabla, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

where $|T|$ denotes the degree of T with respect to the \mathbb{Z}^2 -grading of $\Omega\mathcal{A}$. Indeed, for any $\omega \in \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^p\mathcal{A}$ and $\rho \in \Omega\mathcal{A}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} [\nabla, T](\omega\rho) &= \nabla(T(\omega\rho)) - (-1)^{|T|} T(\nabla(\omega\rho)) \\ &= \nabla(T(\omega)\rho) - (-1)^{|T|} T((\nabla\omega)\rho + (-1)^p\omega d\rho) \\ &= (\nabla(T(\omega)))\rho + (-1)^{p+|T|} T(\omega)d\rho - (-1)^{|T|} T(\nabla\omega)\rho - (-1)^{p+|T|} T(\omega)d\rho \\ &= (\nabla(T(\omega)) - (-1)^{|T|} T(\nabla\omega))\rho = ([\nabla, T](\omega))\rho, \end{aligned}$$

and the map in (2.5) is well-defined. It is straightforwardly checked that $[\nabla, \cdot]$ is a graded derivation for the algebra $\text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$,

$$[\nabla, S \circ T] = [\nabla, S] \circ T + (-1)^{|S|} S \circ [\nabla, T]. \quad (2.6)$$

Proposition 1. *The curvature F satisfies the Bianchi identity,*

$$[\nabla, F] = 0. \quad (2.7)$$

Proof. Since F is an even element in $\text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$, the map $[\nabla, F]$ makes sense. Furthermore,

$$[\nabla, F] = \nabla \circ \nabla^2 - \nabla^2 \circ \nabla = \nabla^3 - \nabla^3 = 0.$$

□

In Section II.2 of [11], such a Bianchi identity was implicitly used in the construction of a so-called canonical cycle from a connection on a finite projective \mathcal{A} -module \mathcal{E} .

Connections always exist on a projective module. On the module $\mathcal{E} = \mathbb{C}^N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A} \simeq \mathcal{A}^N$, which is free, a connection is given by the operator

$$\nabla_0 = \mathbb{I} \otimes d : \mathbb{C}^N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega^p\mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega^{p+1}\mathcal{A}.$$

With the canonical identification $\mathbb{C}^N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega\mathcal{A} = (\mathbb{C}^N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A} \simeq (\Omega\mathcal{A})^N$, one thinks of ∇_0 as acting on $(\Omega\mathcal{A})^N$ as the operator $\nabla_0 = (d, d, \dots, d)$ (N -times). Next, take a projective module \mathcal{E} with inclusion map, $\lambda : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^N$, which identifies \mathcal{E} as a direct summand of the free module \mathcal{A}^N and idempotent $p : \mathcal{A}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ which allows one to identify

$\mathcal{E} = p\mathcal{A}^N$. Using these maps and their natural extensions to \mathcal{E} -valued forms, a connection ∇_0 on \mathcal{E} (called *Levi-Civita* or *Grassmann*) is the composition,

$$\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^p \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathbb{C}^N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega^p \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{I} \otimes d} \mathbb{C}^N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega^{p+1} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^{p+1} \mathcal{A},$$

that is

$$\nabla_0 = p \circ (\mathbb{I} \otimes d) \circ \lambda. \quad (2.8)$$

One indicates it simply by $\nabla_0 = pd$. The space $C(\mathcal{E})$ of all connections on \mathcal{E} is an affine space modeled on $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^1 \mathcal{A})$. Indeed, if ∇_1, ∇_2 are two connections on \mathcal{E} , their difference is \mathcal{A} -linear,

$$(\nabla_1 - \nabla_2)(\eta a) = ((\nabla_1 - \nabla_2)(\eta))a, \quad \forall \eta \in \mathcal{E}, a \in \mathcal{A},$$

so that $\nabla_1 - \nabla_2 \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^1 \mathcal{A})$. Thus, any connection can be written as

$$\nabla = pd + \alpha, \quad (2.9)$$

where α is any element in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega^1 \mathcal{A})$. The “matrix of 1-forms” α as in (2.9) is called the *gauge potential* of the connection ∇ . The corresponding curvature F of ∇ is

$$F = pdpd + pd\alpha + \alpha^2. \quad (2.10)$$

Next, let the algebra \mathcal{A} have an involution $*$; it is extended to the whole of $\Omega\mathcal{A}$ by the requirement $(da)^* = da^*$ for any $a \in \mathcal{A}$. A *Hermitian structure* on the module \mathcal{E} is a map $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ with the properties

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta, \xi a \rangle &= \langle \xi, \eta \rangle a, & \langle \eta, \xi \rangle^* &= \langle \xi, \eta \rangle, \\ \langle \eta, \eta \rangle &\geq 0, & \langle \eta, \eta \rangle &= 0 \iff \eta = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

for any $\eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E}$ and $a \in \mathcal{A}$ (an element $a \in \mathcal{A}$ is positive if it is of the form $a = b^*b$ for some $b \in \mathcal{A}$). We shall also require the Hermitian structure to be *self-dual*, i.e. every right \mathcal{A} -module homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is represented by an element of \mathcal{E} , by the assignment $\phi(\cdot) = \langle \eta, \cdot \rangle$, the latter having the correct properties by the first of (2.11).

The Hermitian structure is naturally extended to an $\Omega\mathcal{A}$ -valued linear map on the product $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}$ by

$$\langle \eta \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \omega, \xi \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \rho \rangle = (-1)^{|\eta||\omega|} \omega^* \langle \eta, \xi \rangle \rho, \quad \forall \eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}, \omega, \rho \in \Omega\mathcal{A}. \quad (2.12)$$

A connection ∇ on \mathcal{E} and a Hermitian structure $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on \mathcal{E} are said to be compatible if the following condition is satisfied [12],

$$\langle \nabla \eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, \nabla \xi \rangle = d \langle \eta, \xi \rangle, \quad \forall \eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E}. \quad (2.13)$$

It follows directly from the Leibniz rule and (2.12) that this extends to

$$\langle \nabla \eta, \xi \rangle + (-1)^{|\eta|} \langle \eta, \nabla \xi \rangle = d \langle \eta, \xi \rangle, \quad \forall \eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}. \quad (2.14)$$

On the free module \mathcal{A}^N there is a canonical Hermitian structure given by

$$\langle \eta, \xi \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^N \eta_j^* \xi_j, \quad (2.15)$$

with $\eta = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_N)$ and $\eta = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_N)$ any two elements of \mathcal{A}^N .

Under suitable regularity conditions on the algebra \mathcal{A} all Hermitian structures on a given finite projective module \mathcal{E} over \mathcal{A} are isomorphic to each other and are obtained from the canonical structure (2.15) on \mathcal{A}^N by restriction [12, II.1]. Moreover, if $\mathcal{E} = p\mathcal{A}^N$, then p is self-adjoint: $p = p^*$, with p^* obtained by the composition of the involution $*$ in the algebra \mathcal{A} with the usual matrix transposition. The Grassmann connection (2.8) is easily seen to be compatible with this Hermitian structure,

$$d \langle \eta, \xi \rangle = \langle \nabla_0 \eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, \nabla_0 \xi \rangle. \quad (2.16)$$

For a general connection (2.9), the compatibility with the Hermitian structure reduces to

$$\langle \alpha \eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, \alpha \xi \rangle = 0, \quad \forall \eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E}, \quad (2.17)$$

which just says that the gauge potential is skew-hermitian,

$$\alpha^* = -\alpha. \quad (2.18)$$

We still use the symbol $C(\mathcal{E})$ to denote the space of compatible connections on \mathcal{E} .

Let $\text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$ denote the space of elements T in $\text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$ which are skew-hermitian with respect to the Hermitian structure (2.12), i.e. satisfying

$$\langle T\eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, T\xi \rangle = 0, \quad \forall \eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E}. \quad (2.19)$$

Proposition 2. *The map $[\nabla, \cdot]$ in (2.5) restricts to $\text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$ as a derivation*

$$[\nabla, \cdot] : \text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}), \quad (2.20)$$

Proof. Let $T \in \text{End}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A})$ be of order $|T|$; it then satisfies

$$\langle T\eta, \xi \rangle + (-1)^{|\eta||T|} \langle \eta, T\xi \rangle = 0, \quad (2.21)$$

for $\eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Omega\mathcal{A}$. Since $[\nabla, T]$ is $\Omega\mathcal{A}$ -linear, it is enough to show that

$$\langle [\nabla, T]\eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, [\nabla, T]\xi \rangle = 0, \quad \forall \eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E}.$$

This follows from equations (2.21) and (2.14),

$$\begin{aligned} \langle [\nabla, T]\eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, [\nabla, T]\xi \rangle &= \langle \nabla T\eta, \xi \rangle - (-1)^{|T|} \langle T\nabla\eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, \nabla T\xi \rangle - (-1)^{|T|} \langle \eta, T\nabla\xi \rangle \\ &= \langle \nabla T\eta, \xi \rangle - \langle \nabla\eta, T\xi \rangle + \langle \eta, \nabla T\xi \rangle - (-1)^{|T|} \langle T\eta, \nabla\xi \rangle \\ &= d(\langle T\eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, T\xi \rangle) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

2.2 Gauge transformations

We now add the additional requirement that the algebra \mathcal{A} is a Fréchet algebra and that \mathcal{E} a right Fréchet module. That is, both \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{E} are complete in the topology defined by a family of seminorms $\|\cdot\|_i$ such that the following condition is satisfied: for all j there exists a constant c_j and an index k such that

$$\|\eta a\|_j \leq c_j \|\eta\|_k \|a\|_k. \quad (2.22)$$

The collection $\text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E})$ of all \mathcal{A} -linear maps is an algebra with involution; its elements are also called endomorphisms of \mathcal{E} . It becomes a Fréchet algebra with the following family of seminorms: for $T \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E})$,

$$\|T\|_i = \sup_{\eta} \{\|T\eta\|_i : \|\eta\|_i \leq 1\}. \quad (2.23)$$

Since we are taking a self-dual Hermitian structure (see the discussion after (2.11)), any $T \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E})$ is adjointable, that is it admits an adjoint, an \mathcal{A} -linear map $T^* : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ such that

$$\langle T^* \eta, \xi \rangle = \langle \eta, T\xi \rangle, \quad \forall \eta, \xi \in \mathcal{E}.$$

The group $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E})$ of unitary endomorphisms of \mathcal{E} is given by

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E}) := \{u \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E}) \mid uu^* = u^*u = \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}\}. \quad (2.24)$$

This group plays the role of the *infinite dimensional group of gauge transformations*. It naturally acts on compatible connections by

$$(u, \nabla) \mapsto \nabla^u := u^* \nabla u, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E}), \nabla \in C(\mathcal{E}), \quad (2.25)$$

where u^* is really $u^* \otimes \text{id}_{\Omega\mathcal{A}}$; this will always be understood in the following. Then the curvature transforms in a covariant way

$$(u, F) \mapsto F^u = u^* F u, \quad (2.26)$$

since, evidently, $F^u = (\nabla^u)^2 = u^* \nabla u u^* \nabla u^* = u^* \nabla^2 u = u^* F u$.

As for the gauge potential, one has the usual affine transformation,

$$(u, \alpha) \mapsto \alpha^u := u^* p du + u^* \alpha u. \quad (2.27)$$

Indeed, $\nabla^u(\eta) = u^*(pd + \alpha)u\eta = u^*pd(u\eta) + u^*\alpha u\eta = u^*pud\eta + u^*p(du)\eta + u^*\alpha u\eta = pud\eta + (u^*pdu + u^*\alpha u)\eta$ for any $\eta \in \mathcal{E}$, which yields (2.27) for the transformed potential.

The “tangent vectors” to the gauge group $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E})$ constitute the vector space of infinitesimal gauge transformations. Suppose $\{u_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ is a differentiable family of elements in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E})$ (in the topology defined by the above sup-norms) and define $X := (\partial u_t / \partial t)_{t=0}$. Unitarity of u_t then induces that $X = -X^*$. In other words, for u_t to be a gauge transformation, X should be a skew-hermitian endomorphisms of \mathcal{E} . In this way, we understand $\text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E})$ as the collection of *infinitesimal gauge transformations*. It is a real vector space whose complexification $\text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E}) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ can be identified with $\text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{E})$.

Infinitesimal gauge transformations act on a connection in a natural way. Let the gauge transformation u_t , with $X = (\partial u_t / \partial t)_{t=0}$, act on ∇ as in (2.25). From the fact that $(\partial(u_t \nabla u_t^*) / \partial t)_{t=0} = [\nabla, X]$, we conclude that an element $X \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E})$ acts infinitesimally on a connection ∇ by the addition of $[\nabla, X]$,

$$(X, \nabla) \mapsto \nabla^X = \nabla + t[\nabla, X] + \mathcal{O}(t^2), \quad \forall X \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{A}}^s(\mathcal{E}), \quad \nabla \in C(\mathcal{E}). \quad (2.28)$$

As a consequence, for the transformed curvature one finds

$$(X, F) \mapsto F^X = F + t[F, X] + \mathcal{O}(t^2), \quad (2.29)$$

since $F^X = (\nabla + t[\nabla, X]) \circ (\nabla + t[\nabla, X]) = \nabla^2 + t[\nabla^2, X] + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$.

3 Toric noncommutative manifolds M_θ

We start by recalling the general construction of toric noncommutative manifolds given in [15] where they were called isospectral deformations. These are deformations of a classical Riemannian manifold and satisfy all the properties of noncommutative spin geometry [13]. They are the content of the following result taken from [15],

Theorem 3. *Let M be a compact spin Riemannian manifold whose isometry group has rank $r \geq 2$. Then M admits a natural one parameter isospectral deformation to noncommutative geometries M_θ .*

The idea of the construction is to deform the standard spectral triple describing the Riemannian geometry of M along a torus embedded in the isometry group, thus obtaining a family of spectral triples describing noncommutative geometries.

3.1 Deforming a torus action

Let M be an m dimensional compact Riemannian manifold equipped with an isometric smooth action σ of an n -torus \mathbb{T}^n , $n \geq 2$. We denote by σ also the corresponding action of \mathbb{T}^n by automorphisms – obtained by pull-backs – on the algebra $C^\infty(M)$ of smooth functions on M .

The algebra $C^\infty(M)$ may be decomposed into spectral subspaces which are indexed by the dual group $\mathbb{Z}^n = \widehat{\mathbb{T}^n}$. Now, with $s = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{T}^n$, each $r \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ yields a character of \mathbb{T}^n , $e^{2\pi i s} \mapsto e^{2\pi i r \cdot s}$, with the scalar product $r \cdot s := r_1 s_1 + \dots + r_n s_n$. The r -th spectral subspace for the action σ of \mathbb{T}^n on $C^\infty(M)$ consists of those smooth functions f_r for which

$$\sigma_s(f_r) = e^{2\pi i r \cdot s} f_r, \quad (3.1)$$

and each $f \in C^\infty(M)$ is the sum of a unique series $f = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}^n} f_r$, which is rapidly convergent in the Fréchet topology of $C^\infty(M)$ (see [33] for more details). Let now $\theta = (\theta_{jk} = -\theta_{kj})$ be a real antisymmetric $n \times n$ matrix. The θ -deformation of $C^\infty(M)$ may be defined by replacing the ordinary product by a deformed product, given on spectral subspaces by

$$f_r \times_\theta g_{r'} := f_r \sigma_{\frac{1}{2}r \cdot \theta}(g_{r'}) = e^{\pi i r \cdot \theta \cdot r'} f_r g_{r'}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $r \cdot \theta$ is the element in \mathbb{R}^n with components $(r \cdot \theta)_k = \sum r_j \theta_{jk}$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$. The product in (3.2) is then extended linearly to all functions in $C^\infty(M)$. We denote the space $C^\infty(M)$ endowed with the product \times_θ by $C^\infty(M_\theta)$. The action σ of \mathbb{T}^n on $C^\infty(M)$ extends to an action on $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ given again by (3.1) on the homogeneous elements.

Next, let us take M to be a spin manifold with $\mathcal{H} := L^2(M, \mathcal{S})$ the Hilbert space of spinors and D the usual Dirac operator of the metric of M . Smooth functions act on spinors by pointwise multiplication thus giving a representation $\pi : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, the latter being the algebra of bounded operators on \mathcal{H} .

There is a double cover $c : \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n$ and a representation of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$ on \mathcal{H} by unitary operators $U(s)$, $s \in \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$, so that

$$U(s)DU(s)^{-1} = D, \quad (3.3)$$

since the torus action is assumed to be isometric, and such that for all $f \in C^\infty(M)$,

$$U(s)\pi(f)U(s)^{-1} = \pi(\sigma_{c(s)}(f)). \quad (3.4)$$

Recall that an element $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ is called smooth for the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$ if the map

$$\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n \ni s \mapsto \alpha_s(T) := U(s)TU(s)^{-1},$$

is smooth for the norm topology. From its very definition, α_s coincides on $\pi(C^\infty(M)) \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ with the automorphism $\sigma_{c(s)}$. Much as it was done before for the smooth functions, we shall use the torus action to give a spectral decomposition of smooth elements of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$. Any such a smooth element T is written as a (rapidly convergent) series $T = \sum T_r$ with $r \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and each T_r is homogeneous of degree r under the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$, i.e.

$$\alpha_s(T_r) = e^{2\pi i r \cdot s} T_r, \quad \forall s \in \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n. \quad (3.5)$$

Let (P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n) be the infinitesimal generators of the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$ so that we can write $U(s) = \exp 2\pi i s \cdot P$. Now, with θ a real $n \times n$ anti-symmetric matrix as above, one defines a twisted representation of the smooth elements of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ on \mathcal{H} by

$$L_\theta(T) := \sum_r T_r U(\tfrac{1}{2}r \cdot \theta) = \sum_r T_r \exp \{ \pi i r_j \theta_{jk} P_k \}, \quad (3.6)$$

The twist L_θ commutes with the action α_s of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$ and preserves the spectral components of smooth operators:

$$\alpha_s(L_\theta(T_r)) = U(s) T U(\tfrac{1}{2}r \cdot \theta) U(s)^{-1} = U(s) T U(s)^{-1} U(\tfrac{1}{2}r \cdot \theta) = e^{2\pi i r \cdot s} L_\theta(T_r). \quad (3.7)$$

Taking smooth functions on M as elements of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, via the representation π , the previous definition gives an algebra $L_\theta(C^\infty(M))$ which we may think of as a representation (as bounded operators on \mathcal{H}) of the algebra $C^\infty(M_\theta)$. Indeed, by the very definition of the product \times_θ in (3.2) one establishes that

$$L_\theta(f \times_\theta g) = L_\theta(f)L_\theta(g), \quad (3.8)$$

proving that the algebra $C^\infty(M)$ equipped with the product \times_θ is isomorphic to the algebra $L_\theta(C^\infty(M))$. It is shown in [33] that there is a natural completion of the algebra $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ to a C^* -algebra $C(M_\theta)$ whose smooth subalgebra – under the extended action of \mathbb{T}^n – is precisely $C^\infty(M_\theta)$. Thus, we can understand L_θ as a *quantization map* from

$$L_\theta : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M_\theta), \quad (3.9)$$

which provides a strict deformation quantization in the sense of Rieffel. More generally, in [33] one considers a (not necessarily commutative) C^* -algebra A carrying an action of \mathbb{R}^n . For an anti-symmetric $n \times n$ matrix θ , one defines a star product \times_θ between elements in A much as we did before. The algebra A equipped with the product \times_θ gives rise to a C^* -algebra denoted by A_θ . Then the collection $\{A_{h\theta}\}_{h \in [0,1]}$ is a continuous family of C^* -algebras providing a strict deformation quantization in the direction of the Poisson structure on A defined by the matrix θ .

Our case of interest corresponds to the choice $A = C(M)$ with an action of \mathbb{R}^n that is periodic or, in other words, an action of \mathbb{T}^n . The smooth elements in the deformed algebra make up the algebra $C^\infty(M_\theta)$. The quantization map will play a key role in what follows, allowing us to extend differential geometric techniques from M to the noncommutative space M_θ .

It was shown in [15] that the datum $(L_\theta(C^\infty(M)), \mathcal{H}, D)$ satisfies all properties of a noncommutative spin geometry [13] (see also [22]); there is also a grading γ (for the even case) and a real structure J . In particular, boundedness of the commutators $[D, L_\theta(f)]$ for $f \in C^\infty(M)$ follows from $[D, L_\theta(f)] = L_\theta([D, f])$, D being of degree 0 (since \mathbb{T}^n acts by isometries, each P_k commutes with D). This noncommutative geometry is an isospectral deformation of the classical Riemannian geometry of M , in that the spectrum of the operator D coincides with that of the Dirac operator D on M . Thus all spectral properties are unchanged. In particular, the triple is m^+ -summable and there is a noncommutative integral as a Dixmier trace [17],

$$\oint L_\theta(f) := \text{Tr}_\omega(L_\theta(f)|D|^{-m}), \quad (3.10)$$

with $f \in C^\infty(M_\theta)$ understood in its representation on \mathcal{H} . A drastic simplification of this noncommutative integral is given by the Lemma [20, Prop. 5.1].

Lemma 4. *If $f \in C^\infty(M_\theta)$ then*

$$\oint L_\theta(f) = \int_M f d\nu.$$

Proof. Any element $f \in C^\infty(M_\theta)$ is given as an infinite sum of functions that are homogeneous under the action of \mathbb{T}^n . Let us therefore assume that f is homogeneous of degree k so that $\sigma_s(L_\theta(f)) = L_\theta(\sigma_s(f)) = e^{2\pi i k \cdot s} L_\theta(f)$. From the tracial property of the noncommutative integral and the invariance of D under the action of \mathbb{T}^n , we see that

$$\text{Tr}_\omega(\sigma_s(L_\theta(f))|D|^{-m}) = \text{Tr}_\omega(U(s)L_\theta(f)U(s)^{-1}|D|^{-m}) = \text{Tr}_\omega(L_\theta(f)|D|^{-m}).$$

In other words, $e^{2\pi i k \cdot s} \text{Tr}_\omega(L_\theta(f)|D|^{-m}) = \text{Tr}_\omega(L_\theta(f)|D|^{-m})$ from which we infer that this trace vanishes if $k \neq 0$. If $k = 0$, then $L_\theta(f) = f$, leading to the desired result. \square

3.2 The manifold M_θ as a fixed point algebra

A different but equivalent approach to these noncommutative manifolds M_θ was introduced in [14]. In there the algebra $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ is identified as a fixed point subalgebra of $C^\infty(M) \otimes C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ where $C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ is the algebra of smooth functions on the noncommutative torus. This identification was shown to be useful in extending techniques from commutative differential geometry on M to the noncommutative space M_θ .

We recall the definition of the noncommutative n -torus \mathbb{T}_θ^n [32]. Let $\theta = (\theta_{jk})$ be a real $n \times n$ anti-symmetric matrix as before, and let $\lambda^{jk} = e^{2\pi i \theta_{jk}}$. The unital $*$ -algebra $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ of polynomial functions on \mathbb{T}_θ^n is generated by n unitary elements U^k , $k = 1, \dots, n$, with relations

$$U^j U^k = \lambda^{jk} U^k U^j, \quad j, k = 1, \dots, n. \quad (3.11)$$

The polynomial algebra is extended to the universal C^* -algebra with the same generators. There is a natural action of \mathbb{T}^n on $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ by $*$ -automorphisms given by $\tau_s(U^k) = e^{2\pi i s_k} U^k$ with $s = (s_k) \in \mathbb{T}^n$. The corresponding infinitesimal generators X_k of the action are algebra derivations given explicitly on the generators by $X_k(U^j) = 2\pi i \delta_k^j$. They are used [10] to construct the pre- C^* -algebra $C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ of smooth functions on \mathbb{T}_θ^n , which is the completion of $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ with respect to the locally convex topology generated by the seminorms,

$$|u|_r := \sup_{r_1 + \dots + r_n \leq r} \|X_1^{r_1} \cdots X_n^{r_n}(u)\|, \quad (3.12)$$

and $\|\cdot\|$ is the C^* -norm. The algebra $C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ turns out to be a nuclear Fréchet space and one can unambiguously take the completed tensor product $C^\infty(M) \overline{\otimes} C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$. Then, one defines $(C^\infty(M) \overline{\otimes} C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n))^{\sigma \otimes \tau^{-1}}$ as the fixed point subalgebra of $C^\infty(M) \overline{\otimes} C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ consisting of elements a in the tensor product that are invariant under the diagonal action of \mathbb{T}^n , i.e. such that $\sigma_s \otimes \tau_{-s}(a) = a$ for all $s \in \mathbb{T}^n$. The noncommutative manifold M_θ is defined by “duality” by setting

$$C^\infty(M_\theta) := (C^\infty(M) \overline{\otimes} C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n))^{\sigma \otimes \tau^{-1}}.$$

As the notation suggests, the algebra $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ turns out to be isomorphic to the algebra $L_\theta(C^\infty(M))$ defined in the previous section.

Next, let \mathcal{S} be a spin bundle over M and D the Dirac operator on $\Gamma^\infty(M, \mathcal{S})$, the $C^\infty(M)$ -module of smooth sections of \mathcal{S} . The action of the group \mathbb{T}^n on M does not lift directly to the spinor bundle. Rather, there is a double cover $c : \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n$ and a group homomorphism $\tilde{s} \rightarrow V_{\tilde{s}}$ of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$ into $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{S})$ covering the action of \mathbb{T}^n on M ,

$$V_{\tilde{s}}(f\psi) = \sigma_{c(s)}(f)V_{\tilde{s}}(\psi), \quad (3.13)$$

for $f \in C^\infty(M)$ and $\psi \in \Gamma^\infty(M, \mathcal{S})$. According to [14], the proper notion of smooth sections $\Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, \mathcal{S})$ of a spinor bundle on M_θ are elements of $\Gamma^\infty(M, \mathcal{S}) \hat{\otimes} C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_{\theta/2}^n)$ which are invariant under the diagonal action $V \times \tilde{\tau}^{-1}$ of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$. Here $\tilde{s} \mapsto \tilde{\tau}_{\tilde{s}}$ is the canonical action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$ on $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{T}_{\theta/2}^n)$. Since the Dirac operator D commutes with $V_{\tilde{s}}$ (remember that the torus action is isometric) one can restrict $D \otimes \text{id}$ to the fixed point elements $\Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, \mathcal{S})$.

Then, let $L^2(M, \mathcal{S})$ be the space of square integrable spinors on M and let $L^2(\mathbb{T}_{\theta/2}^n)$ be the completion of $C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_{\theta/2}^n)$ in the norm $a \mapsto \|a\| = \text{tr}(a^*a)^{1/2}$, with tr the usual trace

on $C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_{\theta/2}^n)$. The diagonal action $V \times \tilde{\tau}^{-1}$ of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$ extends to $L^2(M, \mathcal{S}) \otimes L^2(\mathbb{T}_{\theta/2}^n)$ (where it becomes $U \times \tau$) and one defines $L^2(M_\theta, \mathcal{S})$ to be the fixed point Hilbert subspace. If D also denotes the closure of the Dirac operator on $L^2(M, \mathcal{S})$, one still denotes by D the operator $D \otimes \text{id}$ on $L^2(M, \mathcal{S}) \otimes L^2(\mathbb{T}_{\theta/2}^n)$ when restricted to $L^2(M_\theta, \mathcal{S})$. The triple $(C^\infty(M_\theta), L^2(M_\theta, \mathcal{S}), D)$ is an m^+ -summable noncommutative spin geometry.

3.3 Vector bundles on M_θ

Noncommutative vector bundles on M_θ , i.e. finite projective modules over $C^\infty(M_\theta)$, were obtained in [14] as fixed point submodules of $\Gamma^\infty(M, E) \otimes C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n)$ under some diagonal action of the torus \mathbb{T}^n . Here $\Gamma^\infty(M, E)$ denotes the $C^\infty(M)$ -bimodule of smooth sections of a vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$. We will presently give an equivalent description of these modules over $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ in terms of a kind of $*$ -product.

Let E be a σ -equivariant vector bundle over M , that is a bundle which carries an action V of \mathbb{T}^n by automorphisms, covering the action σ of \mathbb{T}^n on M ,

$$V_s(f\psi) = \sigma_s(f)V_s(\psi), \quad \forall f \in C^\infty(M), \psi \in \Gamma^\infty(M, E). \quad (3.14)$$

We also assume that the topology on the Fréchet $C^\infty(M)$ -bimodule $\Gamma^\infty(M, E)$ is given in terms of a family of \mathbb{T}^n -invariant seminorms $\|\cdot\|_i$.

We define the $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -bimodule $\Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, E)$ as the vector space $\Gamma^\infty(M, E)$ but with deformed bimodule structure given by

$$f \triangleright_\theta \psi = \sum_k f_k V_{\frac{1}{2}k \cdot \theta}(\psi), \quad (3.15)$$

$$\psi \triangleleft_\theta f = \sum_k V_{-\frac{1}{2}k \cdot \theta}(\psi) f_k; \quad (3.16)$$

here $f = \sum_k f_k$ with $f_k \in C^\infty(M)$ homogeneous of degree k under the action of \mathbb{T}^n – as in (3.5) – and ψ is a smooth section of E . By using the explicit expression (3.2) for the star product and equation (3.14), one checks that these are indeed actions of $C^\infty(M_\theta)$. Moreover, the invariance of $\|\cdot\|_i$ under the action of \mathbb{T}^n makes both actions continuous, turning $\Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, E)$ into a Fréchet $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -bimodule.

The $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -bimodule $\Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, E)$ is finite projective [14] and still carries an action V of \mathbb{T}^n with equivariance as in (3.14) for both the left and right action of $C^\infty(M_\theta)$: the group \mathbb{T}^n being abelian, one directly establishes that

$$V_s(f \triangleright_\theta \psi) = \sigma_s(f) \triangleright_\theta V_s(\psi), \quad \forall f \in C^\infty(M_\theta), \psi \in \Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, E), \quad (3.17)$$

and a similar property for the right structure \triangleleft_θ . In fact, since the category of σ -equivariant finite projective module over $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ is equivalent to the category of finite projective modules over $C^\infty(M_\theta) \rtimes_\sigma \mathbb{T}^n$ (see [23]) for all θ (in particular $\theta = 0$), the isomorphism $C^\infty(M_\theta) \rtimes_\sigma \mathbb{T}^n \simeq C^\infty(M) \rtimes_\sigma \mathbb{T}^n$ shows that all σ -equivariant finite projective modules over $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ are of the above type [14, Proof of Prop. 5]. This also reflects the result in [34] that the K-groups of a C^* -algebra deformed by an action of \mathbb{R}^n are isomorphic to the K-groups of the original C^* -algebra: as mentioned above, the noncommutative manifolds M_θ are a special case – in which the starting algebra is commutative

and the action periodic – of the general formulation in [33] of deformations of C^* -algebras under an action of \mathbb{R}^n .

Although we defined the above left and right actions on sections with respect to an action of \mathbb{T}^n on the vector bundle E , the same construction can be done for vector bundles carrying an action of the double cover $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$. We have already seen an example of this double cover action for the spinor bundle, for which we defined a left action of $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ using the twisted representation (3.6).

From the very definition of $\Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, E)$ the following lemma is true.

Lemma 5. *If $E \simeq F$ as σ -equivariant vector bundles, then $\Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, E) \simeq \Gamma^\infty(M_\theta, F)$ as $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -bimodules.*

3.4 Differential calculus on M_θ

It is straightforward to construct a differential calculus on M_θ . This can be done in two equivalent manners, either by extending to forms the quantization maps, or by using the general construction in [12] by means of the Dirac operator.

Firstly, let $(\Omega(M), d)$ be the usual differential calculus on M , with d the exterior derivative. This becomes a Fréchet algebra if we consider $\Omega(M)$ as the space of smooth sections of a bundle over M . Moreover, it carries an action σ of \mathbb{T}^n by automorphisms which commutes with the differential d . Again, we assume that the seminorms defining the Fréchet topology of $\Omega(M)$ are \mathbb{T}^n -invariant.

The quantization map $L_\theta : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M_\theta)$ is extended to $\Omega(M)$ by imposing that it commutes with d . The image $L_\theta(\Omega(M))$ will be denoted $\Omega(M_\theta)$ and becomes a Fréchet algebra with the induced seminorms from $\Omega(M)$. Equivalently, $\Omega(M_\theta)$ could be defined to be $\Omega(M)$ as a vector space but equipped with an “exterior star product” which is the extension of the product (3.2) to $\Omega(M)$ by the requirement that it commutes with d . Indeed, since the action of \mathbb{T}^n commutes with d , an element in $\Omega(M)$ can be decomposed into a sum of a rapidly convergent series of homogeneous elements for the action of \mathbb{T}^n – as was done for $C^\infty(M)$. Then one defines a star product \times_θ on homogeneous elements in $\Omega(M)$ as in (3.2) and denotes $\Omega(M_\theta) = (\Omega(M), \times_\theta)$. This construction is in concordance with the previous section, when $\Omega(M)$ is considered as a $C^\infty(M)$ -bimodule of sections. The extended action of \mathbb{T}^n from $C^\infty(M)$ to $\Omega(M)$ is used to endow the space $\Omega(M_\theta)$ with the structure of a $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -bimodule with a left and right action given in (3.15)-(3.16).

As mentioned, a differential calculus $\Omega_D(C^\infty(M_\theta))$ on $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ can also be obtained from the general procedure [12] using the isospectral Dirac operator D on M_θ defined above. The $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -bimodule $\Omega_D^p(C^\infty(M_\theta))$ of p -forms is made of classes of operators

$$\omega = \sum_j a_0^j [D, a_1^j] \cdots [D, a_p^j], \quad a_i^j \in C^\infty(M_\theta), \quad (3.18)$$

modulo the sub-bimodule of operators

$$\left\{ \sum_j [D, b_0^j] [D, b_1^j] \cdots [D, b_{p-1}^j] : b_i^j \in C^\infty(M_\theta), b_0^j [D, b_1^j] \cdots [D, b_{p-1}^j] = 0 \right\}. \quad (3.19)$$

The exterior differential d_D is given by

$$d_D \left[\sum_j a_0^j [D, a_1^j] \cdots [D, a_p^j] \right] = \left[\sum_j [D, a_0^j] [D, a_1^j] \cdots [D, a_p^j] \right], \quad (3.20)$$

and satisfies $d_D^2 = 0$. One also introduces an inner product on forms by declaring that forms of different degree are orthogonal, while for two p -forms ω_1, ω_2 , the product is

$$(\omega_1, \omega_2)_D = \oint \omega_1^* \omega_2. \quad (3.21)$$

Here the noncommutative integral is the natural extension of the one in (3.10),

$$\oint T := \text{Tr}_\omega(T|D|^{-m}), \quad (3.22)$$

with T an element in a suitable class of operators. Not surprisingly, these two constructions of forms agree [14], that is, the differential calculi $\Omega(M_\theta)$ and $\Omega_D(C^\infty(M_\theta))$ are isomorphic. This allows us in particular to integrate forms of top dimension, by defining

$$\int_{M_\theta} \omega := \oint \omega_D, \quad \omega \in \Omega^m(M_\theta), \quad (3.23)$$

where ω_D denotes the element in $\Omega_D^m(C^\infty(M_\theta))$ corresponding to ω (replacing every d in ω by d_D). We have the following noncommutative Stokes theorem.

Lemma 6. *If $\omega \in \Omega^{m-1}(M_\theta)$ then*

$$\int_{M_\theta} d\omega = 0.$$

Proof. From the definition of the noncommutative integral,

$$\int_{M_\theta} d\omega = \oint d_D \omega_D = \oint d_D L_\theta(\omega_D^{(0)}),$$

with $\omega_D^{(0)}$ the classical counterpart of ω , i.e. $\omega = L_\theta(\omega_D^{(0)})$. At this point one remembers that D commutes with L_θ (see Section 3.1), and realizes that there is an analogue of Lemma 4 for forms, i.e. $\oint L_\theta(T) = \int_M T$. One concludes that the above integral vanishes since it vanishes in the classical case. \square

The next ingredient is a Hodge star operator on $\Omega(M_\theta)$. Classically, the Hodge star operator is a map $*$: $\Omega^p(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{m-p}(M)$ depending only on the conformal class of the metric on M . On the one end, since \mathbb{T}^n acts by isometries, it leaves the conformal structure invariant and therefore, it commutes with $*$. On the other hand, with the isospectral deformation one does not change the metric. Thus it makes sense to define a map $*_\theta$: $\Omega^p(M_\theta) \rightarrow \Omega^{m-p}(M_\theta)$ by

$$*_\theta L_\theta(\omega) = L_\theta(*\omega), \quad \text{for } \omega \in \Omega(M). \quad (3.24)$$

With this Hodge operator, there is an alternative definition of an inner product on $\Omega(M_\theta)$. Given that $*_\theta$ maps $\Omega^p(M_\theta)$ to $\Omega^{m-p}(M_\theta)$, we can define for $\alpha, \beta \in \Omega^p(M_\theta)$

$$(\alpha, \beta)_2 = \int *_\theta(\alpha^* *_\theta \beta), \quad (3.25)$$

since $*_\theta(\alpha^* *_\theta \beta)$ is an element in $C^\infty(M_\theta)$.

Lemma 7. *Under the isomorphism $\Omega_D(C^\infty(M_\theta)) \simeq \Omega(M_\theta)$, the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ coincides with $(\cdot, \cdot)_D$.*

Proof. Let ω_1, ω_2 be two forms in $\Omega_D(C^\infty(M))$, so that $L_\theta(\omega_i)$ are two generic forms in $\Omega_D(C^\infty(M_\theta)) \simeq L_\theta(\Omega(M)) = \Omega(M_\theta)$. Then, using Lemma 4 it follows that

$$\int L_\theta(\omega_1)^* L_\theta(\omega_2) = \int L_\theta(\omega_1^* \times_\theta \omega_2) = \int \omega_1^* \times_\theta \omega_2, \quad (3.26)$$

Now, the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_D$ coincides with $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ as defined by (3.25) in the classical case – under the above isomorphism $\Omega_D(C^\infty(M)) \simeq \Omega(M)$; see for example [12, VI.1]. It follows that the above expression equals

$$\int *(\omega_1^* \times_\theta (*\omega_2)) = \int *_\theta(L_\theta(\omega_1)^*(*_\theta L_\theta(\omega_2))), \quad (3.27)$$

using Lemma 4 for forms once more, together with the defining property of $*_\theta$. \square

Lemma 8. *The formal adjoint d^* of d with respect to the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ – i.e. so that $(d^*\alpha, \beta)_2 = (\alpha, d\beta)_2$ – is given on $\Omega^p(M_\theta)$ by*

$$d^* = (-1)^{m(p+1)+1} *_\theta d *_\theta.$$

Proof. Just as in the classical case, this follows from Stokes Lemma 6, together with the observation that

$$\int_{M_\theta} \omega = \int *_\theta \omega, \quad \omega \in \Omega^m(M_\theta),$$

again established from the classical case by means of the mentioned analogue of Lemma 4 for forms. \square

Remark 9. *The algebra $\Omega(M_\theta)$ can also be defined as a fixed point algebra [14]. The action σ of \mathbb{T}^n on $\Omega(M)$ allows one to define $\Omega(M_\theta)$ by $(\Omega(M) \otimes C^\infty(\mathbb{T}_\theta^n))^{\sigma \otimes \tau^{-1}}$. Furthermore, since the exterior derivative d on $\Omega(M)$ commutes with the action of \mathbb{T}^n , the differential d_θ , for the fixed point algebra is defined as $d_\theta = d \otimes \text{id}$. Similarly, the Hodge star operator takes the form $*_\theta = * \otimes \text{id}$ with $*$ the classical Hodge operator.*

4 Gauge theory on the sphere S_θ^4

We now apply the general scheme of noncommutative gauge field theories – as developed in Section 2 – to the case of the $SU(2)$ noncommutative principal bundle $S_{\theta'}^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$ constructed in [27]. This will also make more explicit all the constructions above. It is worth stressing that what follows is valid for more general θ -deformed G -principal bundle. We will come back to this point later in the paper.

4.1 The principal fibration $S_{\theta'}^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$

The $SU(2)$ noncommutative principal fibration $S_{\theta'}^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$ is given by an algebra inclusion $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$. The algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ of polynomial functions on the sphere S_θ^4 is generated by elements $z_0 = z_0^*$, z_j, z_j^* , $j = 1, 2$, subject to relations

$$z_\mu z_\nu = \lambda_{\mu\nu} z_\nu z_\mu, \quad z_\mu z_\nu^* = \lambda_{\nu\mu} z_\nu^* z_\mu, \quad z_\mu^* z_\nu^* = \lambda_{\mu\nu} z_\nu^* z_\mu^*, \quad \mu, \nu = 0, 1, 2, \quad (4.1)$$

together with the spherical relation $\sum_\mu z_\mu^* z_\mu = 1$. Here θ is a real parameter and the deformation parameters are given by $\lambda_{\mu\mu} = 1$ and

$$\lambda_{12} = \bar{\lambda}_{21} =: \lambda = e^{2\pi i \theta}, \quad \lambda_{j0} = \lambda_{0j} = 1, \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (4.2)$$

For $\theta = 0$ one recovers the $*$ -algebra of complex polynomial functions on the usual S^4 .

The differential calculus $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$ is generated as a graded differential $*$ -algebra by the elements z_μ, z_μ^* in degree 0 and elements dz_μ, dz_μ^* in degree 1 satisfying the relations,

$$\begin{aligned} dz_\mu dz_\nu + \lambda_{\mu\nu} dz_\nu dz_\mu &= 0, & dz_\mu dz_\nu^* + \lambda_{\nu\mu} dz_\nu^* dz_\mu &= 0; \\ z_\mu dz_\nu &= \lambda_{\mu\nu} dz_\nu z_\mu, & z_\mu dz_\nu^* &= \lambda_{\nu\mu} dz_\nu^* z_\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

with $\lambda_{\mu\nu}$ as before. There is a unique differential d on $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$ such that $d : z_\mu \mapsto dz_\mu$ and the involution on $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$ is the graded extension of $z_\mu \mapsto z_\mu^*$: $(d\omega)^* = d\omega^*$ and $(\omega_1 \omega_2)^* = (-1)^{d_1 d_2} \omega_2^* \omega_1^*$ for ω_j a form of degree d_j .

With $\lambda'_{ab} = e^{2\pi i \theta'_{ab}}$ and (θ'_{ab}) a real antisymmetric matrix, the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ of polynomial functions on the sphere $S_{\theta'}^7$ is generated by elements ψ_a, ψ_a^* , $a = 1, \dots, 4$, subject to relations

$$\psi_a \psi_b = \lambda'_{ab} \psi_b \psi_a, \quad \psi_a \psi_b^* = \lambda'_{ba} \psi_b^* \psi_a, \quad \psi_a^* \psi_b^* = \lambda'_{ab} \psi_b^* \psi_a^*, \quad (4.4)$$

and with the spherical relation $\sum_a \psi_a^* \psi_a = 1$. Clearly, $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ is a deformation of the $*$ -algebra of complex polynomial functions on the sphere S^7 . As before, a differential calculus $\Omega(S_{\theta'}^7)$ can be defined to be generated by the elements ψ_a, ψ_a^* in degree 0 and elements $d\psi_a, d\psi_a^*$ in degree 1 satisfying relations similar to the ones in (4.3).

In order to construct the noncommutative fibration over the given 4-sphere S_θ^4 we need to select a particular noncommutative 7 dimensional sphere $S_{\theta'}^7$. We take the one corresponding to the following deformation parameters

$$\lambda'_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \bar{\mu} & \mu \\ 1 & 1 & \mu & \bar{\mu} \\ \mu & \bar{\mu} & 1 & 1 \\ \bar{\mu} & \mu & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mu = \sqrt{\lambda}, \quad \text{or} \quad \theta'_{ab} = \frac{\theta}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.5)$$

The previous choice is essentially the only one¹ that allows the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ to carry an action of the group $SU(2)$ by automorphisms and such that the invariant subalgebra

¹Compatibility requires that $\mu^2 = \lambda$; we drop the case $\mu = -\sqrt{\lambda}$ since its “classical” limit would correspond to “anti-commuting” coordinates.

coincides with $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$. The best way to see this is by means of the matrix-valued function on $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ given by

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 & -\psi_2^* \\ \psi_2 & \psi_1^* \\ \psi_3 & -\psi_4^* \\ \psi_4 & \psi_3^* \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.6)$$

Then the commutation relation of the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ gives $\Psi^\dagger \Psi = \mathbb{I}_2$ and $p = \Psi \Psi^\dagger$ is a projection, $p^2 = p = p^\dagger$, with entries in $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$. Indeed, the right action of $SU(2)$ on $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ is simply given by

$$\alpha_w(\Psi) = \Psi w, \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 & -\bar{w}_2 \\ w_2 & \bar{w}_1 \end{pmatrix} \in SU(2), \quad (4.7)$$

from which the invariance under the $SU(2)$ -action of the entries of p follows at once. Explicitly,

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+z_0 & 0 & z_1 & -\bar{\mu}z_2^* \\ 0 & 1+z_0 & z_2 & \mu z_1^* \\ z_1^* & z_2^* & 1-z_0 & 0 \\ -\mu z_2 & \bar{\mu}z_1 & 0 & 1-z_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.8)$$

with the generators of $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2 - \psi_3^* \psi_3 - \psi_4^* \psi_4 \\ &= 2(\psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2) - 1 = 1 - 2(\psi_3^* \psi_3 + \psi_4^* \psi_4), \\ z_1 &= 2(\mu \psi_3^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_4) = 2(\psi_1 \psi_3^* + \psi_2^* \psi_4), \\ z_2 &= 2(-\psi_1^* \psi_4 + \bar{\mu} \psi_3^* \psi_2) = 2(-\psi_1^* \psi_4 + \psi_2 \psi_3^*). \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

One straightforwardly computes that $z_1^* z_1 + z_2^* z_2 + z_0^2 = 1$ and the commutation rules $z_1 z_2 = \lambda z_2 z_1$, $z_1 z_2^* = \bar{\lambda} z_2^* z_1$, and that z_0 is central.

The relations (4.9) can also be expressed in the form,

$$z_\mu = \sum_{ab} \psi_a^* (\gamma_\mu)_{ab} \psi_b, \quad z_\mu^* = \sum_{ab} \psi_a^* (\gamma_\mu^*)_{ab} \psi_b, \quad (4.10)$$

with γ_μ twisted 4×4 Dirac matrices given by

$$\gamma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_1 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \mu & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_2 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \bar{\mu} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.11)$$

Note that as usual γ_0 is the grading

$$\gamma_0 = -\frac{1}{4}[\gamma_1, \gamma_1^*][\gamma_2, \gamma_2^*].$$

These matrices satisfy twisted Clifford algebra relations [14],

$$\gamma_j \gamma_k + \lambda_{jk} \gamma_k \gamma_j = 0, \quad \gamma_j \gamma_k^* + \lambda_{kj} \gamma_k^* \gamma_j = 4\delta_{jk}; \quad (j, k = 1, 2). \quad (4.12)$$

There are compatible toric actions on S_θ^4 and $S_{\theta'}^7$. The torus \mathbb{T}^2 acts on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ as,

$$\sigma_s(z_0, z_1, z_2) = (z_0, e^{2\pi i s_1} z_1, e^{2\pi i s_2} z_2), \quad s \in \mathbb{T}^2. \quad (4.13)$$

This action is lifted to a double cover action on $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$. The double cover map $p : \widetilde{\mathbb{T}}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is given explicitly by $p : (s_1, s_2) \mapsto (s_1 + s_2, -s_1 + s_2)$. Then $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ acts on the ψ_a 's as,

$$\tilde{\sigma} : (\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i s_1} \psi_1, e^{-2\pi i s_1} \psi_2, e^{-2\pi i s_2} \psi_3, e^{2\pi i s_2} \psi_4) \quad (4.14)$$

Equation (4.9) shows that $\tilde{\sigma}$ is indeed a lifting to $S_{\theta'}^7$ of the action of \mathbb{T}^2 on S_{θ}^4 . Clearly, this compatibility is built in the construction of the Hopf fibration $S_{\theta'}^7 \rightarrow S_{\theta}^4$ as a deformation of the classical Hopf fibration $S^7 \rightarrow S^4$ with respect to an action of \mathbb{T}^2 , a fact that also dictated the form of the deformation parameter λ' in (4.5). As we shall see, the previous double cover of tori comes from a spin cover $\text{Spin}_{\theta}(5)$ of $\text{SO}_{\theta}(5)$ deforming the usual action of $\text{Spin}(5)$ on S^7 as a double cover of the action of $\text{SO}(5)$ on S^4 .

In which sense the algebra inclusion $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta}^4) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ is a noncommutative principal bundle was explained in [27] to which we refer for more details. Presently we shall recall the construction of associated bundles.

4.2 Associated bundles

We shall work in the context of smooth functions on $S_{\theta'}^7$ and S_{θ}^4 as defined in general in Section 3. Let ρ be any finite-dimensional representation of $\text{SU}(2)$ on the vector space W . The space that generalizes to the case $\theta \neq 0$, the space of $\text{SU}(2)$ -equivariant maps from S^7 to W , is given by,

$$C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W := \{ \eta \in C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \otimes W : (\alpha_w \otimes \text{id})(\eta) = (\text{id} \otimes \rho(w)^{-1})(\eta), \forall w \in \text{SU}(2) \}, \quad (4.15)$$

where α_w is the $\text{SU}(2)$ action given in (4.7). This space is clearly a $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4)$ -bimodule. We have proved in [27] that $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W$ is a finite projective module. It is to be thought of as the module of sections of a “noncommutative vector bundle” associated to the principal bundle via the representation ρ . It is worth stressing that the choice of a projection for a finite projective module requires the choice of one of the two (left or right) module structures. Similarly, the definition of a Hermitian structure requires the choice of the left or right module structure. In the following, we will always work with the right structure for the associated modules. There is a natural (right) Hermitian structure on $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W$, defined in terms of a fixed inner product of W as,

$$\langle \eta, \eta' \rangle := \sum_i \bar{\eta}_i \eta'_i. \quad (4.16)$$

where we denoted $\eta = \sum_i \eta_i \otimes e_i$ and $\eta' = \sum_i \eta'_i \otimes e_i$, given an orthonormal basis $\{e_i, i = 1, \dots, \dim W\}$ of W . One quickly checks that $\langle \eta, \eta' \rangle$ is an element in $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4)$, and that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ satisfies all conditions of a right Hermitian structure.

The bimodules $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W$ are of the type described in Section 3.3. The associated vector bundle $E = S^7 \times_{\rho} W$ on S^4 carries an action V of $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ induced from its action on S^7 , which is obviously σ -equivariant. By the very definition of $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ and of $\Gamma^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4, E)$ in Section 3.3, it follows that $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W \simeq \Gamma^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4, E)$. Indeed, from the undeformed isomorphism, $\Gamma^{\infty}(S^4, E) \simeq C^{\infty}(S^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W$, the quantization map $L_{\theta'}$ of $C^{\infty}(S^7)$, acting only on the first leg of the tensor product, establishes this isomorphism,

$$L_{\theta'} : C^{\infty}(S^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W \rightarrow C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} W. \quad (4.17)$$

The above is well defined since the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ commutes with the action of $SU(2)$. Also, it is such that $L_{\theta'}(f \triangleright_{\theta'} \eta) = L_{\theta'}(f)L_{\theta'}(\eta) = L_{\theta}(f)L_{\theta'}(\eta)$ for $f \in C^\infty(S^4)$ and $\eta \in C^\infty(S^7) \boxtimes_\rho W$, due to the identity $L_{\theta'} = L_\theta$ on $C^\infty(S^4) \subset C^\infty(S^7)$. A similar result holds for the action $\triangleleft_{\theta'}$.

Proposition 10. *The right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -modules $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho W$ admits a homogeneous module basis $\{e_\alpha, \alpha = 1, \dots, N\}$ – with a suitable N – that is, under the action V of the torus $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$, its elements transform as,*

$$V_s(e_\alpha) = e^{2\pi i s \cdot r_\alpha} e_\alpha, \quad s \in \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2. \quad (4.18)$$

with $r_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ the degree of e_α .

Proof. The vector space W is a direct sum of irreducible representation spaces of $SU(2)$ and the module $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho W$ decomposes accordingly. Thus, we can restrict to irreducible representations. The latter are labeled by an integer n with $W \simeq \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$.

Consider first the case $W = \mathbb{C}^2$. Using [27, Proposition 2], a basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_4\}$ of the right module $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho \mathbb{C}^2$ is given by the columns of Ψ^\dagger where Ψ is the matrix in (4.6):

$$e_1 := \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^* \\ -\psi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \psi_2^* \\ \psi_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 := \begin{pmatrix} \psi_3^* \\ -\psi_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_4 := \begin{pmatrix} \psi_4^* \\ \psi_3 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.19)$$

Using the explicit action (4.14) it is immediate to compute the corresponding degrees,

$$r_1 = (-1, 0), \quad r_2 = (1, 0), \quad r_3 = (0, 1), \quad r_4 = (0, -1). \quad (4.20)$$

More generally, with $W = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ a homogeneous basis $\{e_\alpha, \alpha = 1, \dots, 4^n\}$ for the right module $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ can be constructed from the columns of a similar $(n+1) \times 4^n$ matrix $\Psi_{(n)}^\dagger$ given in [27]. \square

The above property allows us to prove a useful result for the associated modules.

Proposition 11. *Let ρ_1 and ρ_2 be two finite dimensional representations of $SU(2)$ on the vector spaces W_1 and W_2 , respectively. There is the following isomorphism of right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -modules,*

$$(C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_1} W_1) \overline{\otimes}_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} (C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_2} W_2) \simeq C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2} (W_1 \otimes W_2).$$

Proof. Let $\{e_\alpha^1, \alpha = 1, \dots, N_1\}$ and $\{e_\beta^2, \beta = 1, \dots, N_2\}$ be homogeneous bases for the right modules $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_1} W_1$ and $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_2} W_2$ respectively. Then, the right module $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2} (W_1 \otimes W_2)$ has a homogeneous basis given by $\{e_\alpha^1 \otimes e_\beta^2\}$. We define a map

$$\phi : (C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_1} W_1) \overline{\otimes}_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} (C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_2} W_2) \rightarrow C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2} (W_1 \otimes W_2)$$

by

$$\phi(e_\alpha^1 \times_\theta f_\alpha^1 \otimes e_\beta^2 \times_\theta f_\beta^2) = (e_\alpha^1 \otimes e_\beta^2) \times_\theta \sigma_{r_\beta \theta}(f_\alpha^1) \times_\theta f_\beta^2,$$

with summation over α and β understood. Here $r_\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ is the degree of e_β^2 under the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$, so that $e_\beta^2 \times_\theta \sigma_{r_\beta \theta}(f) = f \times_\theta e_\beta^2$ for any $f \in C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$. Note that this map is well-defined since

$$\phi(e_\alpha^1 \times_\theta f_\alpha^1 \times_\theta f \otimes e_\beta^2 \times_\theta f_\beta^2 - e_\alpha^1 \times_\theta f_\alpha^1 \otimes f \times_\theta e_\beta^2 \times_\theta f_\beta^2) = 0.$$

Moreover, it is clearly a map of right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -modules. In fact, it is an isomorphism with its inverse given explicitly by

$$\phi^{-1}((e_\alpha^1 \otimes e_\beta^2) \times_\theta f_{\alpha\beta}) = e_1^1 \otimes (e_\beta^2 \times_\theta f_{1\beta}) + \cdots + e_{N_1}^1 \otimes (e_\beta^2 \times_\theta f_{N_1\beta})$$

with $f_{\alpha\beta} \in C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$. □

Given a right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module \mathcal{E} , its *dual module* is defined by

$$\mathcal{E}' := \{\phi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow C^\infty(S_\theta^4) : \phi(\eta f) = \phi(\eta)f, \forall f \in C^\infty(S_\theta^4)\}, \quad (4.21)$$

and is naturally a left $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module. In the case that \mathcal{E} is also a left $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module, then \mathcal{E}' is also a right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module. If $\mathcal{E} := C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho W$ comes from the $\text{SU}(2)$ -representation (W, ρ) , by using the induced dual representation ρ' on the dual vector space W' given by

$$(\rho'(w)v')(v) := v'(\rho(w)^{-1}v); \quad \forall v' \in W', v \in W, \quad (4.22)$$

we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}' &\simeq C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho'} W' \\ &:= \{\phi \in C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \otimes W' : (\alpha_w \otimes \text{id})(\phi) = (\text{id} \otimes \rho'(w)^{-1})(\phi), \forall w \in \text{SU}(2)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

Next, let $L(W)$ denote the space of linear maps on W , so that $L(W) = W \otimes W'$. The adjoint action of $\text{SU}(2)$ on $L(W)$ is the tensor product representation $\text{ad} := \rho \otimes \rho'$ on $W \otimes W'$. We define

$$\begin{aligned} C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} L(W) &:= \{T \in C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \otimes L(W) : \\ & : (\alpha_w \otimes \text{id})(T) = (\text{id} \otimes \text{ad}(w)^{-1})(T), \forall w \in \text{SU}(2)\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

and write $T = T_{ij} \otimes e_{ij}$ with respect to the basis $\{e_{ij}\}$ of $L(W)$ induced from the basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^{\dim W}$ of W and the dual one $\{e'_i\}_{i=1}^{\dim W}$ of W' .

On the other hand, there is the endomorphism algebra

$$\text{End}_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)}(\mathcal{E}) := \{T : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} : T(\eta f) = T(\eta)f, \forall f \in C^\infty(S_\theta^4)\}. \quad (4.25)$$

We will suppress the subscript $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ from End in the following. As a corollary to the previous Proposition, we have the following.

Proposition 12. *Let $\mathcal{E} := C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho W$ for a finite-dimensional representation ρ . Then there is an isomorphism of algebras*

$$\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} L(W).$$

Proof. By Proposition 11, we have that $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} L(W) \equiv C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho \otimes \rho'} (W \otimes W')$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \mathcal{E}'$ as a right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module. Since \mathcal{E} is a finite projective $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module, there is an isomorphism $\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq \mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \mathcal{E}'$, whence the result. □

We see that the algebra of endomorphisms of the module \mathcal{E} can be understood as the space of sections of the noncommutative vector bundle associated to the adjoint representation on $L(W)$ – exactly as it happens in the classical case. This also allows an identification of skew-hermitian endomorphisms $\text{End}^s(\mathcal{E})$ – which were defined in general in (2.19) – for the toric deformations at hand.

Corollary 13. *There is an identification*

$$\text{End}^s(\mathcal{E}) \simeq C_{\mathbb{R}}^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} u(n),$$

with $C_{\mathbb{R}}^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ denoting the subspace of self-adjoint elements in $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ and $u(n)$ consists of skew-adjoint matrices in $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \simeq L(W)$, with $n = \dim W$.

Proof. Note that the involution $T \mapsto T^*$ in $\text{End}(\mathcal{E})$ reads in components $T_{ij} \mapsto \overline{T_{ji}}$ so that, with the identification of Proposition 12, the space $\text{End}^s(\mathcal{E})$ is made of elements $X \in C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} L(W)$ satisfying $\overline{X_{ji}} = -X_{ij}$. Since any element in $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ can be written as the sum of two self-adjoint elements, $X_{ij} = X_{ij}^{\Re} + iX_{ij}^{\Im}$, we can write

$$X = \sum_i X_{ii}^{\Im} \otimes ie_{ii} + \sum_{i \neq j} X_{ij}^{\Re} \otimes (e_{ij} - e_{ji}) + X_{ij}^{\Im} \otimes (ie_{ij} + ie_{ji}) = \sum_a X_a \otimes \sigma^a,$$

with X_a generic elements in $C_{\mathbb{R}}^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ and $\{\sigma^a, a = 1, \dots, n^2\}$ the generators of $u(n)$. \square

Example 14. *Of central interest in the following is the special case of the noncommutative instanton bundle first constructed in [15]. Now $W = \mathbb{C}^2$ and ρ is the defining representation of $\text{SU}(2)$. The projection p giving the $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4)$ -module $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} \mathbb{C}^2$ as a direct summand of $(C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4))^N$ for some N , is precisely given by the one in (4.8) and $N = 4$. Indeed, a generic element in $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} \mathbb{C}^2$ is of the form $\Psi^{\dagger} f$ for some $f \in C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4) \otimes \mathbb{C}^4$ with Ψ defined in (4.6), and the correspondence is given by*

$$C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho} \mathbb{C}^2 \simeq p(C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4))^4, \quad \Psi^{\dagger} f \leftrightarrow pf. \quad (4.26)$$

Furthermore, $\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} M_2(\mathbb{C})$. It is a known fact that $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ decomposes into the adjoint representation $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ and the trivial representation \mathbb{C} while it is easy to see that $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{id}} \mathbb{C} \simeq C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4)$. Thus, we conclude that

$$\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq \Gamma^{\infty}(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \oplus C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4), \quad (4.27)$$

where we have set $\Gamma^{\infty}(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) := C^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} \mathfrak{su}(2)$. The latter $C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4)$ -bimodule will be understood as the space of (complex) sections of the adjoint bundle. It is the complexification of the traceless skew-hermitian endomorphisms $C_{\mathbb{R}}^{\infty}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} \mathfrak{su}(2)$.

4.3 Yang–Mills theory on S_{θ}^4

Let us now move to the main goal of this paper and discuss the Yang–Mills action functional on S_{θ}^4 together with its equations of motion. We will see that instantons naturally arise as the local minima of this action.

Before we proceed we recall the noncommutative spin structure $(C^{\infty}(S_{\theta}^4), \mathcal{H}, D, \gamma_5)$ of S_{θ}^4 with $\mathcal{H} = L^2(S^4, \mathcal{S})$ the Hilbert space of spinors, D the undeformed Dirac operator, and γ_5 – the even structure – the fifth Dirac matrix.

Let $\mathcal{E} = \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, E)$ for some σ -equivariant vector bundle E on S^4 , so that there exists a projection $p \in M_N(C^\infty(S_\theta^4))$ such that $\mathcal{E} \simeq p(C^\infty(S_\theta^4))^N$. Recall from Section 2 that a connection ∇ on $\mathcal{E} = \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, E)$ can be given as a map from \mathcal{E} to $\mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega^1(S_\theta^4)$ satisfying a Leibniz rule with respect to the right multiplication of $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ on \mathcal{E} . It is also required to be compatible with a Hermitian structure on \mathcal{E} . The Yang–Mills action functional is defined in terms of the curvature F of ∇ , an element in $\text{Hom}_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega^2(S_\theta^4))$. Equivalently, it can be thought of as belonging to $\text{End}_{\Omega(S_\theta^4)}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(S_\theta^4))$ of degree 2. We define an inner product on the latter algebra following [12, III.3]. Any $T \in \text{End}_{\Omega(S_\theta^4)}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(S_\theta^4))$ of degree k can be also understood as an element in $pM_N(\Omega^k(S_\theta^4))p$, since $\mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(S_\theta^4)$ is a finite projective module over $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$. A trace over internal indices together with the inner product in (3.25), defines the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ on $\text{End}_{\Omega(S_\theta^4)}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(S_\theta^4))$. In particular, we can give the following definition:

Definition 15. *The Yang–Mills action functional on the collection $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{E})$ of compatible connections on \mathcal{E} is defined by*

$$\text{YM}(\nabla) = (F, F)_2 = \int *_\theta \text{tr}(F *_\theta F),$$

for any connection ∇ with curvature F .

Recall from Section 2 that gauge transformations are unitary endomorphisms $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E})$ of \mathcal{E} .

Lemma 16. *The Yang–Mills action functional is gauge invariant, positive and quartic.*

Proof. From equation (2.26), under a gauge transformation $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E})$ the curvature F transforms as $F \mapsto u^* F u$. Since $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{E})$ can be identified with the unitary elements in $pM_N(\mathcal{A})p$, it follows that

$$\text{YM}(\nabla^u) = \int \sum_{i,j,k,l} *_\theta (\overline{u_{ji}} F_{jk} *_\theta F_{kl} u_{li}) = \text{YM}(\nabla),$$

using the tracial property of the Dixmier trace and the fact that $u_{li} \overline{u_{ji}} = \delta_{lj}$.

Positiveness of the Yang–Mills action functional follows from Lemma 7 giving

$$(F, F)_2 = (F_D, F_D)_D = \int F_D^* F_D,$$

which is clearly positive. □

The Yang–Mills equations of motion (equations for critical points) are obtained from the Yang–Mills action functional by a variational principle. Let us describe how this principle works in our case. We consider a linear perturbation $\nabla_t = \nabla + t\alpha$ of a connection ∇ on \mathcal{E} by an element $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega^1(S_\theta^4))$. The curvature F_t of ∇_t is readily computed as $F_t = F + t[\nabla, \alpha] + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$. If we suppose that ∇ is a critical point of the Yang–Mills action functional, this linear perturbation should not affect the action. In other words, we need

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} \text{YM}(\nabla_t) = 0. \tag{4.28}$$

If we substitute the explicit formula for F_t , we obtain

$$([\nabla, \alpha], F)_2 + \overline{([\nabla, \alpha], F)_2} = 0, \quad (4.29)$$

using the fact that $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ defines a complex scalar product on $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(S_\theta^4))$. Positive definiteness of this scalar product implies that $(F_t, F_t) = \overline{(F_t, F_t)}$, which when differentiated with respect to t , at $t = 0$, yields $([\nabla, \alpha], F)_2 = \overline{([\nabla, \alpha], F)_2}$; hence, $([\nabla, \alpha], F)_2 = 0$. Using the fact that α was arbitrary, we derive the following equations of motion

$$[\nabla^*, F] = 0. \quad (4.30)$$

where the adjoint $[\nabla^*, \cdot]$ is defined with respect to the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$, i.e.

$$([\nabla^*, \alpha], \beta)_2 = (\alpha, [\nabla, \beta])_2 \quad (4.31)$$

for any $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega^3(S_\theta^4))$ and any $\beta \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega^1(S_\theta^4))$. From Lemma 8, it follows that $[\nabla^*, F] = *_\theta[\nabla, *_\theta F]$, so that the equations of motion can be written as the more familiar *Yang–Mills equations*,

$$[\nabla, *_\theta F] = 0. \quad (4.32)$$

Clearly, connections with a self-dual or antiself-dual curvature, $*_\theta F = \pm F$, are special solutions of the Yang–Mills equations. Indeed, in this case the latter equations follow directly from the Bianchi identity, $[\nabla, F] = 0$, given in Proposition 1.

We will now establish a connection between the Yang–Mills action functional and the so-called topological action [12, VI.3] on S_θ^4 . Suppose \mathcal{E} is a finite projective module over $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ defined by a projection $p \in M_N(C^\infty(S_\theta^4))$. The topological action for \mathcal{E} is the pairing between the class of p in K-theory and the cyclic cohomology of $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$. For computational purposes, we define it in terms of the curvature of a connection on \mathcal{E} ,

Definition 17. *Let ∇ be a connection on \mathcal{E} with curvature F . The topological action is given by*

$$\text{Top}(\mathcal{E}) = (F, *_\theta F)_2 = \oint *_\theta \text{tr}(F^2)$$

where the trace is taken over internal indices and in the second equality we have used the identity $*_\theta \circ *_\theta = \text{id}$ on S_θ^4 .

Let us show that this does not depend on the choice of a connection on \mathcal{E} . Since two connections differ by an element α in $\text{Hom}_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega^1(S_\theta^4))$, we have to establish that $(F', *_\theta F')_2 = (F, *_\theta F)_2$ where $F' = F + t[\nabla, \alpha] + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$ is the curvature of $\nabla' := \nabla + t\alpha$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$. By definition of the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} (F', *_\theta F')_2 - (F, *_\theta F)_2 &= t(F, *_\theta[\nabla, \alpha])_2 + t([\nabla, \alpha], *_\theta F)_2 + \mathcal{O}(t^2) \\ &= t(F, [\nabla^*, *_\theta \alpha])_2 + t([\nabla^*, *_\theta \alpha], F)_2 + \mathcal{O}(t^2). \end{aligned}$$

With equation (4.31), this reduces to

$$(F', *_\theta F')_2 - (F, *_\theta F)_2 = t([\nabla, F], *_\theta \alpha)_2 + t(*_\theta \alpha, [\nabla, F])_2 + \mathcal{O}(t^2),$$

which vanishes modulo t^2 due to the Bianchi identity $[\nabla, F] = 0$.

The Hodge star operator $*_\theta$ splits $\Omega^2(S_\theta^4)$ into a self-dual and antiself-dual space,

$$\Omega^2(S_\theta^4) = \Omega_+^2(S_\theta^4) \oplus \Omega_-^2(S_\theta^4). \quad (4.33)$$

In fact, $\Omega_\pm^2(S_\theta^4) = L_\theta(\Omega_\pm^2(S^4))$. This decomposition is orthogonal with respect to the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ a fact that follows from the property $(\alpha, \beta)_2 = \overline{(\beta, \alpha)_2}$; thus we can write the Yang–Mills action functional as

$$\text{YM}(\nabla) = (F_+, F_+)_2 + (F_-, F_-)_2. \quad (4.34)$$

Comparing this with the analogue decomposition of the topological action,

$$\text{Top}(\mathcal{E}) = (F_+, F_+)_2 - (F_-, F_-)_2, \quad (4.35)$$

we see that $\text{YM}(\nabla) \geq |\text{Top}(\mathcal{E})|$, with equality holding iff

$$*_\theta F = \pm F. \quad (4.36)$$

Solutions of these equations are called instantons. We conclude that instantons are absolute minima of the Yang–Mills action functional.

5 Construction of $\text{SU}(2)$ -instantons on S_θ^4

In this section, we construct a set of $\text{SU}(2)$ instantons on S_θ^4 , with topological charge 1, by acting with a twisted infinitesimal conformal symmetry on the basic instanton on S_θ^4 constructed in [15]. We will find a five-parameter family of such instantons. Then we prove that the “tangent space” to the moduli space of irreducible instantons at the basic instanton is five-dimensional, proving that this set is complete. Here, one has to be careful with the notion of tangent space to the moduli space. As will be discussed elsewhere [26], one can construct a noncommutative family of instantons, that is instantons parametrized by the quantum quotient space of the deformed conformal group $\text{SL}_\theta(2, \mathbb{H})$ by the deformed spin group $\text{Sp}_\theta(2)$. It turns out that the basic instanton of [15] is a “classical point” in this moduli space of instantons. We perturb the connection ∇_0 linearly by sending $\nabla_0 \mapsto \nabla_0 + t\alpha$ where $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega^1(S_\theta^4))$. In order for this new connection still to be an instanton, we have to impose the self-duality equations on its curvature. After deriving this equation with respect to t , setting $t = 0$ afterwards, we obtain the linearized self-duality equations to be fulfilled by α . It is in this sense that we are considering the tangent space to the moduli space of instantons at the point ∇_0 .

5.1 The basic instanton

We start with a technical lemma that simplifies the discussion. Let $\mathcal{E} = C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_p W$ be a module of sections associated to a finite dimensional representation of $\text{SU}(2)$, as defined in equation (4.15).

Lemma 18. *There is the following isomorphism of right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -modules,*

$$\mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega(S_\theta^4) \simeq \Omega(S_\theta^4) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \mathcal{E}.$$

Consequently, $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega(S_\theta^4)) \simeq \Omega(S_\theta^4) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \text{End}(\mathcal{E})$.

Proof. Recall from Proposition 10 that the right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module \mathcal{E} has a homogeneous module-basis $\{e_\alpha, \alpha = 1, \dots, N\}$ for some N and each e_α of degree r_α . A generic element in $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega(S_\theta^4)$ can be written as a sum $\sum_\alpha e_\alpha \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \omega^\alpha$, with ω^α an element in $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$. Now, for every $\omega \in \Omega(S_\theta^4)$ there is an element $\tilde{\omega} \in \Omega(S_\theta^4)$ – given explicitly by $\tilde{\omega} = \sigma_{r_\alpha, \theta}(\omega)$ – such that $e_\alpha \omega = \tilde{\omega} e_\alpha$ where the latter equality holds inside the algebra $\Omega(S_{\theta'}^7)$ (recall that $\Omega(S_\theta^4) \subset \Omega(S_{\theta'}^7)$). We can thus define a map

$$T : \mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega(S_\theta^4) \simeq \Omega(S_\theta^4) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \mathcal{E},$$

by $T(e_\alpha \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \omega^\alpha) = \tilde{\omega}^\alpha \otimes e_\alpha$; it is a right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module map:

$$T\left(e_\alpha \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} (\omega^\alpha \times_\theta f)\right) = (\tilde{\omega}^\alpha \times_\theta \tilde{f}) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} e_\alpha = T(e_\alpha \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \omega^\alpha) \times_\theta f.$$

Since an inverse map T^{-1} is easily constructed, T gives the desired isomorphism. \square

Thus, we can unambiguously use the notation $\Omega(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{E})$ for the above right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -module $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega(S_\theta^4)$.

We let $\nabla_0 = p \circ d$ be the canonical (Grassmann) connection on the projective module $\mathcal{E} = C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho \mathbb{C}^2 \simeq p(C^\infty(S_\theta^4))^4$, with the projection $p = \Psi^\dagger \Psi$ of (4.8) and Ψ is the matrix (4.6) (refer to Example 14). When acting on equivariant maps, we write ∇_0 as

$$\nabla_0 : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega^1(S_\theta^4), \quad (\nabla_0 f)_i = df_i + \omega_{ij} \times_\theta f_j, \quad (5.1)$$

where ω – referred to as the gauge potential – is given in terms of the matrix Ψ by

$$\omega = \Psi^\dagger d\Psi. \quad (5.2)$$

The above, is a 2×2 -matrix with entries in $\Omega^1(S_{\theta'}^7)$ satisfying $\overline{\omega_{ij}} = \omega_{ji}$ and $\sum_i \omega_{ii} = 0$. Note here that the entries ω_{ij} commute with all elements in $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7)$. Indeed, from (4.6) we see that the elements in ω_{ij} are \mathbb{T}^2 -invariant and hence central (as one forms) in $\Omega(S_{\theta'}^7)$. In other words $L_\theta(\omega) = \omega$, which shows that for an element $f \in \mathcal{E}$ as above, we have $\nabla_0(f)_i = df_i + \omega_{ij} \times_\theta f_j = df_i + \omega_{ij} f_j$ which coincides with the action of the classical connection $d + \omega$ on f .

The curvature $F_0 = \nabla_0^2 = d\omega + \omega^2$ of ∇_0 is an element of $\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Omega^2(S_\theta^4)$ that satisfies [1, 14] the self-duality equation

$$*_\theta F_0 = F_0; \quad (5.3)$$

hence this connection is an instanton. At the classical value of the deformation parameter, $\theta = 0$, the connection (5.2) is nothing but the $SU(2)$ instanton of [7].

Its “topological charge”, i.e. the values of $\text{Top}(\mathcal{E})$ in Definition 17, was already computed in [15]. Clearly it depends only on the class $[p]$ of the bundle and can be evaluated as the index

$$\text{Top}([p]) = \text{index}(D_p) = \oint \gamma_5 \pi_D(\text{ch}_2(p)) \quad (5.4)$$

of the twisted Dirac operator

$$D_p = p(D \otimes \mathbb{I}_4)p.$$

The last equality in (5.4) follows from the vanishing of the class $\text{ch}_1(p)$ of the bundle². On the other hand, one finds

$$\pi_D(\text{ch}_2(p)) = 3\gamma_5,$$

which, together with the fact that

$$\oint 1 = \text{Tr}_\omega |D|^{-4} = \frac{1}{3},$$

on S^4 (see for instance [22, 24]), gives the value $\text{Top}([p]) = 1$.

We aim at constructing all connections ∇ on \mathcal{E} whose curvature satisfies the self-duality equations and have topological charge equal to 1. We can write any such connection in terms of the canonical connection as in equation (2.9), i.e. $\nabla = \nabla_0 + \alpha$ with α a one-form valued endomorphism of \mathcal{E} . Clearly, this will not change the value of the topological charge. Being interested in $\text{SU}(2)$ -instantons, we impose that α is traceless and skew-hermitian. Here the trace is taken in the second leg of $\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} M_2(\mathbb{C})$. When complexified, we get an element $\alpha \in \Omega^1(S_\theta^4) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) =: \Omega^1(\text{ad}(S_\theta^4))$ (cf. Example 14).

As usual, we impose an irreducibility condition on the instanton connections, a connection on \mathcal{E} being *irreducible* if it cannot be written as the sum of two other connections on \mathcal{E} . We are interested only in the irreducible instanton connections on the module \mathcal{E} .

Remark 19. In [27], we constructed projections $p_{(n)}$ for all modules $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho \mathbb{C}^n$ over $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ associated to the irreducible representations \mathbb{C}^n of $\text{SU}(2)$. The induced Grassmann connections $\nabla_0^{(n)} := p_{(n)}d$, when acting on $C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho \mathbb{C}^n$, were written as $d + \omega_{(n)}$, with $\omega_{(n)}$ an $n \times n$ matrix with entries in $\Omega^1(S_{\theta'}^7)$. A similar argument as above then shows that all $\omega_{(n)}$ have entries that are central (as one forms) in $\Omega(S_{\theta'}^7)$; again, this means that $L_\theta(\omega_{(n)}) = \omega_{(n)}$. In particular, this holds for the adjoint bundle associated to the adjoint representation on $\mathfrak{su}(2)_\mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}^3$ (as complex representation spaces), from which we conclude that $\nabla_0^{(2)}$ coincides with $[\nabla_0, \cdot]$ (since this is the case if $\theta = 0$).

5.2 Twisted infinitesimal symmetries

The noncommutative sphere S_θ^4 can be realized as a quantum homogeneous space of the quantum orthogonal group $\text{SO}_\theta(5)$ [36, 14, 1]. In other words, $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ can be obtained as the subalgebra of $\mathcal{A}(\text{SO}_\theta(5))$ made of elements that are coinvariant under the natural coaction of $\text{SO}_\theta(4)$ on $\text{SO}_\theta(5)$. For our purposes, it turns out to be more convenient to take a dual point of view and consider an *action* instead of a coaction. We obtain a twisted symmetry action of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{so}(5)$ on S_θ^4 . Elements of $\mathfrak{so}(5)$ act as twisted derivations on the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$. This action is lifted to $S_{\theta'}^7$, and the basic instanton ∇_0 described above is invariant under this infinitesimal twisted symmetry.

Different instantons are obtained by a twisted symmetry action of $\mathfrak{so}(5, 1)$. Classically, $\mathfrak{so}(5, 1)$ is the conformal Lie algebra consisting of the infinitesimal diffeomorphisms leaving the conformal structure invariant. The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{so}(5, 1)$ is given by adding 5 generators to $\mathfrak{so}(5)$. We explicitly describe its action on S_θ^4 together with its lift to $S_{\theta'}^7$, as an algebra of

²The Chern character classes and their realization as operators are in the Appendix.

twisted derivations. The induced action on forms leaves the conformal structure invariant and when acting on ∇_0 eventually results in a five-parameter family of instantons.

In fact, what we are really describing are Hopf algebras $U_\theta(so(5))$ and $U_\theta(so(5, 1))$ which are obtained from the undeformed Hopf algebras $U(so(5))$ and $U(so(5, 1))$ via a twist of a Drinfel'd type. Twisting of algebras and coalgebras has been known for some time [18, 19, 21]. The twists relevant for toric noncommutative manifolds are associated to the Cartan subalgebra of a Lie algebra and were already introduced in [31]. Their use to implement symmetries of toric noncommutative manifolds like the ones of the present paper was made explicit in [35]. The geometry of multi-parametric quantum groups and quantum enveloping algebras coming from twists has been studied in [2, 3].

Since we do not explicitly need Hopf algebras, we postpone a full fledged analysis of them and of their actions which will appear elsewhere. Here we shall rather give the explicit actions of both $so(5)$ and $so(5, 1)$ as Lie algebras of twisted derivations (having however always in the back of our mind their origin as deformed Hopf algebras).

The eight roots of the Lie algebra $so(5)$ are two-component vectors $r = (r_1, r_2)$ of the form $r = (\pm 1, \pm 1)$ and $r = (0, \pm 1)$, $r = (\pm 1, 0)$. There are corresponding generators E_r of $so(5)$ together with two mutually commuting generators H_1, H_2 of the Cartan subalgebra. The Lie brackets are

$$\begin{aligned} [H_1, H_2] &= 0, & [H_j, E_r] &= r_j E_r, \\ [E_{-r}, E_r] &= r_1 H_1 + r_2 H_2, & [E_r, E_{r'}] &= N_{r,r'} E_{r+r'}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

with $N_{r,r'} = 0$ if $r + r'$ is not a root.

In order to give the action of $so(5)$ on S_θ^4 , for convenience we introduce “partial derivatives”, ∂_μ and ∂_μ^* with the usual action on the generators of the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ i.e., $\partial_\mu(z_\nu) = \delta_{\mu\nu}$, $\partial_\mu(z_\nu^*) = 0$, and $\partial_\mu^*(z_\nu^*) = \delta_{\mu\nu}$, $\partial_\mu^*(z_\nu) = 0$. With these we construct operators on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$,

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= z_1 \partial_1 - z_1^* \partial_1^*, & H_2 &= z_2 \partial_2 - z_2^* \partial_2^* \\ E_{+1,+1} &= z_2 \partial_1^* - z_1 \partial_2^*, & E_{+1,-1} &= z_2^* \partial_1^* - z_1 \partial_2, \\ E_{+1,0} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(2z_0 \partial_1^* - z_1 \partial_0), & E_{0,+1} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(2z_0 \partial_2^* - z_2 \partial_0), \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

and $E_{-r} = (E_r)^*$, with the obvious meaning of the adjoint.

Proposition 20. *The operators in (5.6) give a well defined action of $so(5)$ on the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ provided one extends them to the whole of $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ as “twisted derivations” via the rules,*

$$\begin{aligned} E_r(ab) &= E_r(a) \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(-r_1 H_2 + r_2 H_1)}(b) + \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(r_1 H_2 - r_2 H_1)}(a) E_r(b), \\ H_j(ab) &= H_j(a)b + a H_j(b), \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

for any two elements $a, b \in \mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$; here $\lambda = e^{2\pi i \theta}$ is the deformation parameter.

Proof. With these twisted rules, one explicitly checks compatibility of the action (5.6) with the commutation relations (4.1) of $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$. \square

Remark 21. *The operators $\lambda^{\pm \frac{1}{2} r_i H_j}$ in (5.7) are understood as exponentials of diagonal matrices: on the generators z_μ, z_μ^* of $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$, the operators H_1 and H_2 can be written as finite dimensional matrices. A comparison with equation (4.13) shows that H_1 and H_2 in (5.6) are the infinitesimal generators of the action of \mathbb{T}^2 on S_θ^4 .*

We can write the twisted action of $so(5)$ on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ by using the quantization map L_θ introduced in Section 3. For $L_\theta(a) \in \mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ and $t \in so(5)$ a twisted action is defined by

$$T \cdot L_\theta(a) = L_\theta(t \cdot a) \quad (5.8)$$

where T is the “quantization” of t and $t \cdot a$ is the classical action of $so(5)$ on $\mathcal{A}(S^4)$ (a better but heavier notation for the action $T \cdot$ would be $t \cdot_\theta$). One checks that both of these definitions of the twisted action coincide. The latter definition allows one to define an action of $so(5)$ on $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ by allowing a to be in $C^\infty(S^4)$ in equation (5.8). Furthermore, as operators on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} of spinors, one could identify $\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(r_1 H_2 - r_2 H_1)} = U(\frac{1}{2}r \cdot \theta)$, with $r = (r_1, r_2)$, θ the antisymmetric two by two matrix with $\theta_{12} = -\theta_{21} = \theta$ and $U(s)$ is the representation of \mathbb{T}^2 on \mathcal{H} as in Sect 3.1.

The twisted action of the Lie algebra $so(5)$ on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ is extended to the differential calculus $(\Omega(S_\theta^4), d)$ by requiring it to commute with the exterior derivative,

$$T \cdot d\omega := d(T \cdot \omega).$$

for $T \in so(5)$, $\omega \in \Omega(S_\theta^4)$. Then, we need to use the rule (5.7) on a generic form. For instance, on 1-forms we have,

$$\begin{aligned} E_r\left(\sum_k a_k db_k\right) &= \sum_k \left(E_r(a_k)d(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(-r_1 H_2 + r_2 H_1)}(b_k)) + \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(r_1 H_2 - r_2 H_1)}(a_k)d(E_r(b_k))\right), \\ H_j\left(\sum_k a_k db_k\right) &= \sum_k \left(H_j(a_k)db_k + a_k d(H_j(b_k))\right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

The representation of $so(5)$ on S_θ^4 given in (5.6) is the fundamental vector representation. When lifted to $S_{\theta'}^7$ one gets the fundamental spinor representation: as we see from the quadratic relations among corresponding generators, as given in (4.9), the lifting amounts to take the “square root” representation. The action of $so(5)$ on $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ is constructed by requiring twisted derivation properties via the rule (5.7) – when acting now on any two elements $a, b \in \mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ – so as to reduce to the action (5.6) on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ when using the defining quadratic relations (4.9). The resulting action on $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ can be given as the action of matrices Γ ’s on the ψ ’s,

$$\psi_a \mapsto \sum_b \Gamma_{ab} \psi_b, \quad \psi_a^* \mapsto \sum_b \tilde{\Gamma}_{ab} \psi_b^*, \quad (5.10)$$

with the matrices $\Gamma = \{H_j, E_r\}$ given explicitly by,

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, & H_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ E_{+1,+1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & E_{+1,-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ E_{+1,0} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & E_{0,+1} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

and $\tilde{\Gamma} := \sigma \Gamma \sigma^{-1}$ with

$$\sigma := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.12)$$

Furthermore, $E_{-r} = (E_r)^*$. With the twisted rules (5.7) for the action on products of any two elements $a, b \in \mathcal{A}(S_\theta^7)$, one checks compatibility of the above action with the commutation relations (4.4) of $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^7)$. Again, the operators $\lambda^{\pm \frac{1}{2} r_i H_j}$ in (5.7) are exponentials of diagonal matrices H_1 and H_2 given in the representation (5.11) and as above, one could think of $\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(r_1 H_2 - r_2 H_1)}$ as the operator $U(\frac{1}{2} r \cdot \theta)$.

Remark 22. Compare the form of the matrices H_1 and H_2 in the representation (5.11) above with the lifted action $\tilde{\sigma}$ of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ on S_θ^7 , as defined in (4.14). One checks that

$$\tilde{\sigma}_s = e^{\pi i((s_1+s_2)H_1 + (-s_1+s_2)H_2)},$$

when acting on the spinor (ψ_1, \dots, ψ_4) .

Notice that $\tilde{\Gamma} = -\Gamma^t$ at $\theta = 0$. There is a beautiful correspondence between the matrices in the representation (5.11) and the twisted Dirac matrices introduced in (4.11),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4}[\gamma_1^*, \gamma_1] &= 2H_1 & \frac{1}{4}[\gamma_2^*, \gamma_2] &= 2H_2 \\ \frac{1}{4}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2] &= (\mu + \bar{\mu})E_{+1,+1} & \frac{1}{4}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2^*] &= (\mu + \bar{\mu})E_{+1,-1} \\ \frac{1}{4}[\gamma_1, \gamma_0] &= \sqrt{2}E_{+1,0} & \frac{1}{4}[\gamma_2, \gamma_0] &= \sqrt{2}\bar{\mu}E_{0,+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

Remark 23. It is straightforward to check that the twisted Dirac matrices satisfy the following relations under conjugation by σ :

$$(\sigma\gamma_0\sigma^{-1})^t = \gamma_0; \quad (\sigma\gamma_1\sigma^{-1})^t = \gamma_1\lambda^{H_2}; \quad (\sigma\gamma_2\sigma^{-1})^t = \gamma_2\lambda^{H_1}. \quad (5.14)$$

As for S_θ^4 , the twisted action of $so(5)$ on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^7)$ is straightforwardly extended to the differential calculus $(\Omega(S_\theta^7), d)$. Furthermore, due to the form of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ and the property $\Psi_{a2} = \sigma_{ab}\psi_b^*$ for the second column of the matrix Ψ in (4.6), we have also that $so(5)$ acts on Ψ by left matrix multiplication by Γ , and by right matrix multiplication on Ψ^* by the matrix transpose $\tilde{\Gamma}^t$ as follows

$$\Psi_{ai} \mapsto \sum_b \Gamma_{ab} \Psi_{bi}, \quad \Psi_{ia}^* \mapsto \sum_a \Psi_{ib}^* \tilde{\Gamma}_{ab}^t. \quad (5.15)$$

All this is used in the following

Proposition 24. The instanton gauge potential ω is invariant under the action of $so(5)$.

Proof. From the above observations, the gauge potential transforms as,

$$\omega = \Psi^* d\Psi \mapsto \Psi^* (\tilde{\Gamma}^t \lambda^{-r_1 H_2} + \lambda^{r_2 H_1} \Gamma) d\Psi.$$

where $\lambda^{-r_i H_j}$ is understood in its representation (5.11) on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^7)$. Direct computation for $\Gamma = \{H_j, E_r\}$ shows that $\tilde{\Gamma}^t \lambda^{-r_1 H_2} + \lambda^{r_2 H_1} \Gamma = 0$, which finishes the proof. \square

5.3 Twisted conformal transformations

In order to have new instantonic configurations we need to use conformal transformations. The conformal Lie algebra $so(5, 1)$ consists of the generators of $so(5)$ together with the dilation and the so-called special conformal transformations. On \mathbb{R}^4 with coordinates $\{x_\mu, \mu = 1, \dots, 4\}$ they are given by the operators $H_0 = \sum_\mu x_\mu \partial / \partial x_\mu$ and $G_\mu = 2x_\mu \sum_\nu x_\nu \partial / \partial x_\nu - \sum_\nu x_\nu^2 (\partial / \partial x_\nu)$, respectively [28].

Since we are deforming with respect to the two-torus coming from the Cartan subalgebra H_1, H_2 of $so(5)$, we write the Lie algebra $so(5, 1)$ as $so(5)$ together with five extra generators, H_0, G_r , the latter labeled by the corresponding roots with respect to H_1 and H_2 , that is $r = (\pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1)$. Besides the Lie brackets of $so(5)$ given in (5.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} [H_0, H_i] &= 0, & [H_j, G_r] &= r_j G_r, \\ [H_0, G_r] &= \sqrt{2} E_r, & [H_0, E_r] &= (\sqrt{2})^{-1} G_r, \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

whenever $r = (\pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} [G_{-r}, G_r] &= 2r_1 H_1 + 2r_2 H_2, & [G_r, G_{r'}] &= N_{r,r'} E_{r+r'}, \\ [E_r, G_{r'}] &= \tilde{N}_{r,r'} G_{r+r'}, & [E_{-r}, G_r] &= \sqrt{2} H_0, \end{aligned} \quad (5.17)$$

with, as before, $N_{r,r'} = 0$ if $r + r'$ is not a root of $so(5)$ and $\tilde{N}_{r,r'} = 0$ if $r + r'$ does not belong to $\{(\pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1)\}$.

The action of $so(5, 1)$ on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ is given by the operators (5.6) together with

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= \partial_0 - z_0(z_0 \partial_0 + z_1 \partial_1 + z_1^* \partial_1^* + z_2 \partial_2 + z_2^* \partial_2^*), \\ G_{1,0} &= 2\partial_1^* - z_1(z_0 \partial_0 + z_1 \partial_1 + z_1^* \partial_1^* + \bar{\lambda} z_2 \partial_2 + \lambda z_2^* \partial_2^*), \\ G_{0,1} &= 2\partial_2^* - z_2(z_0 \partial_0 + z_1 \partial_1 + z_1^* \partial_1^* + z_2 \partial_2 + z_2^* \partial_2^*), \end{aligned} \quad (5.18)$$

and $G_{-r} = (G_r)^*$. Note that the introduction of the extra λ 's in $G_{1,0}$ (and $G_{-1,0}$) are necessary for the Lie algebra structure of $so(5, 1)$ – as dictated by the Lie brackets in (5.16) and (5.17) – to be preserved, that is in order to have a Lie algebra representation. Since the operators H_0 and G_r are quadratic in the z 's, one has to be careful when deriving the above Lie brackets and use the twisted rules (5.7). For instance, on the generator z_2 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} [E_{-1,-1}, G_{1,0}](z_2) &= E_{-1,-1}(-\bar{\lambda} z_1 z_2) + G_{1,0}(z_1^*) \\ &= -\bar{\lambda} (E_{-1,-1}(z_1) \lambda^{H_2}(z_2) + \lambda^{H_1}(z_1) E_{-1,-1}(z_2)) + G_{1,0}(z_1^*) \\ &= -z_2^* z_2 + z_1 z_1^* + 2 - z_1 z_1^* = G_{0,-1}(z_2) \end{aligned}$$

As for Proposition 20, a direct computation establishes the following,

Proposition 25. *The operators in (5.6) and (5.18) give a well defined action of $so(5, 1)$ on the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ provided one extends them to the whole of $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ as twisted derivations via the rules (5.7) together with*

$$\begin{aligned} G_r(ab) &= G_r(a) \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(-r_1 H_2 + r_2 H_1)}(b) + \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(r_1 H_2 - r_2 H_1)}(a) G_r(b), \\ H_0(ab) &= H_0(a)b + aH_0(b), \end{aligned} \quad (5.19)$$

for any two elements $a, b \in \mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$.

Equivalently, $so(5, 1)$ could be defined to act on $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ by

$$T \cdot L_\theta(a) = L_\theta(t \cdot a), \quad (5.20)$$

for T the operator deforming $t \in so(5, 1)$ and $L_\theta(a) \in \mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$ deforming $a \in \mathcal{A}(S^4)$. Again, equation (5.20) makes sense for $a \in C^\infty(S^4)$, which defines an action of $so(5, 1)$ on $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$. As before, the action on the differential calculus $(\Omega(S_\theta^4), d)$ is obtained by requiring commutation with the exterior derivative: $T \cdot d\omega = d(T \cdot \omega)$, for $T \in so(5, 1)$ and $\omega \in \Omega(S_\theta^4)$. On products we shall have formulæ like the one in (5.9),

$$\begin{aligned} G_r\left(\sum_k a_k db_k\right) &= \sum_k \left(G_r(a_k) d(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(-r_1 H_2 + r_2 H_1)}(b_k)) + \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}(r_1 H_2 - r_2 H_1)}(a_k) d(G_r(b_k))\right), \\ H_0\left(\sum_k a_k db_k\right) &= \sum_k \left(H_0(a_k) db_k + a_k d(H_0(b_k))\right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.21)$$

What we are dealing with are “infinitesimal” twisted conformal transformations:

Lemma 26. *The Hodge $*_\theta$ -structure of $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$ is invariant for the twisted action of $so(5, 1)$,*

$$T \cdot (*_\theta \omega) = *_\theta(T \cdot \omega),$$

Proof. Recall that $T(L_\theta(a)) = L_\theta(t \cdot a)$ for $a \in \mathcal{A}(S^4)$ and T the “quantization” of $t \in so(5, 1)$. Then, since $so(5, 1)$ leaves the Hodge $*$ -structure of $\Omega(S^4)$ invariant and the differential d commutes with the action of $so(5, 1)$, it follows that the latter algebra leaves the Hodge $*_\theta$ -structure of $\Omega(S_\theta^4)$ invariant as well. \square

Again, the action of $so(5, 1)$ on S_θ^4 can be lifted to an action on S_θ^7 . And the latter action can be written as in (5.10) in terms of matrices Γ ’s acting on the ψ ’s,

$$\psi_a \mapsto \sum_b \Gamma_{ab} \psi_b, \quad \psi_a^* \mapsto \sum_b \tilde{\Gamma}_{ab} \psi_b^*, \quad (5.22)$$

where in addition to (5.11) we have also the matrices $\Gamma = \{H_0, G_r\}$, given explicitly by

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= \frac{1}{2}(-z_0 \mathbb{I}_4 + \gamma_0), \\ G_{1,0} &= \frac{1}{2}(-z_1 \lambda^{-H_2} + \gamma_1), \quad G_{0,1} = \frac{1}{2}(-z_2 + \lambda^{-H_1} \gamma_2), \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

with $G_{-r} = (G_r)^*$ and $\tilde{\Gamma} = \sigma \Gamma \sigma^{-1}$. Notice the reappearance of the twisted Dirac matrices γ_μ, γ_μ^* of (4.11) in the above expressions. In the above expressions, the operators λ^{-H_j} are 4×4 matrices obtained from the spin representation (5.11) of H_1 and H_2 and given explicitly by

$$\lambda^{-H_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\mu} & & & \\ & \mu & & \\ & & \mu & \\ & & & \bar{\mu} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^{-H_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & & & \\ & \bar{\mu} & & \\ & & \mu & \\ & & & \bar{\mu} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mu = \sqrt{\lambda}. \quad (5.24)$$

As for $so(5)$, the action of $so(5, 1)$ on the matrix Ψ is found to be by left matrix multiplication by Γ and on Ψ^* by $\tilde{\Gamma}$,

$$\Psi_{ai} \mapsto \sum_b \Gamma_{ab} \Psi_{bi}, \quad \Psi_{ia}^* \mapsto \sum_a \tilde{\Gamma}_{ab} \Psi_{ib}^*. \quad (5.25)$$

Here we have to be careful with the ordering between $\tilde{\Gamma}$ and Ψ^* in the second term since the $\tilde{\Gamma}$'s involve the (not-central) z 's. There are the following useful commutation relations between the z_μ 's and Ψ :

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \Psi_{ai} &= (\lambda^{-H_2})_{ab} \Psi_{bi} z_1, & z_2 \Psi_{ai} &= (\lambda^{-H_1})_{ab} \Psi_{bi} z_2, \\ z_1 \Psi_{ia}^* &= \Psi_{ib}^* (\lambda^{-H_2})_{ba} z_1, & z_2 \Psi_{ia}^* &= \Psi_{ib}^* (\lambda^{-H_1})_{ba} z_2, \end{aligned} \quad (5.26)$$

with λ^{-H_j} understood as the explicit matrices (5.24).

Proposition 27. *The instanton gauge potential $\omega = \Psi^* d\Psi$ transforms under the action of the extra elements of $so(5, 1)$ as $\omega \mapsto \omega + \delta_i \omega$, where*

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_0 \omega &:= H_0(\omega) = -z_0 \omega - \frac{1}{2} dz_0 \mathbb{I}_2 + \Psi^* \gamma_0 d\Psi, \\ \delta_1 \omega &:= G_{+1,0}(\omega) = -z_1 \omega - \frac{1}{2} dz_1 \mathbb{I}_2 + \Psi^* \gamma_1 d\Psi, \\ \delta_2 \omega &:= G_{0,+1}(\omega) = -z_2 \omega - \frac{1}{2} dz_2 \mathbb{I}_2 + \Psi^* \gamma_2 d\Psi, \\ \delta_3 \omega &:= G_{-1,0}(\omega) = -\omega \bar{z}_1 - \frac{1}{2} d\bar{z}_1 \mathbb{I}_2 + \Psi^* \gamma_1^* d\Psi, \\ \delta_4 \omega &:= G_{0,-1}(\omega) = -\omega \bar{z}_2 - \frac{1}{2} d\bar{z}_2 \mathbb{I}_2 + \Psi^* \gamma_2^* d\Psi, \end{aligned}$$

with γ_μ, γ_μ^* the twisted 4×4 Dirac matrices defined in (4.11).

Proof. The action of H_0 on the instanton gauge potential $\omega = \Psi^* d\Psi$ takes the form

$$H_0(\omega) = H_0(\Psi^*) d\Psi + \Psi^* d(H_0(\Psi)) = \Psi^* (-z_0 \mathbb{I}_4 + \gamma_0) d\Psi - \frac{1}{2} dz_0 \Psi^* \Psi,$$

since z_0 is central. Direct computation results in the above expression for $\delta_0 \omega$. Instead, the twisted action of G_r on ω takes the form,

$$G_r : \omega_{ij} \mapsto \sum_{a,b,c} \tilde{\Gamma}_{ab} \Psi_{ib}^* (\lambda^{-r_1 H_2})_{ac} d\Psi_{cj} + (\lambda^{r_2 H_1})_{ab} \Psi_{ib}^* \Gamma_{ac} d\Psi_{cj} + (\lambda^{r_2 H_1})_{ab} \Psi_{ib}^* (d\Gamma_{ac}) \Psi_{cj},$$

where we used the fact that $\tilde{H}_j = \sigma H_j \sigma^{-1} = -H_j$. Let us consider the case $r = (+1, 0)$. Firstly, note that the complex numbers $(\lambda^{-H_2})_{ac}$ commute with Ψ_{ib}^* so that from the definition of Γ and $\tilde{\Gamma}$, and using (5.26), we obtain for the first two terms,

$$-z_1 (\Psi^* d\Psi)_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} \Psi_{ib}^* (\sigma \gamma_1 \sigma^{-1})_{cb} (\lambda^{-H_2})_{cd} d\Psi_{dj} + \frac{1}{2} \Psi_{ib}^* (\gamma_1)_{bc} d\Psi_{cj}.$$

The first term forms the matrix $-z_1 \omega$ whereas the second two terms combine to give $\Psi^* \gamma_1 d\Psi$, due to relation (5.14). Finally, using equation (5.26) the term $\Psi_{ib}^* (d\Gamma_{ac}) \Psi_{cj}$ reduces to $-\frac{1}{2} dz_1 \Psi_{ib}^* \Psi_{bj} = -\frac{1}{2} dz_1 \mathbb{I}_2$. The formulae for $r = (-1, 0)$ and $r = (0, \pm 1)$ are established in likewise manner. \square

Remark 28. *At first sight, the infinitesimal gauge potentials $\delta_j \omega$ given above do not seem to be $su(2)$ -gauge potentials, in that they do not satisfy $\overline{(\delta_j \omega)_{kl}} = (\delta_j \omega)_{lk}$ and $\sum_k (\delta_j \omega)_{kk} = 0$. This is only due to the fact that the generators G_r and H_0 are the deformed analogues of the generators of the complexified Lie algebra $so(5, 1) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$. One recovers $su(2)$ -gauge potentials by acting with the real generators $\frac{1}{2}(G_r + G_r^*)$, $\frac{1}{2i}(G_r - F_r^*)$ and H_0 . The resulting gauge potentials, $\delta_0 \omega$, $\frac{1}{2}(\delta_1 \omega + \delta_3 \omega)$, $\frac{1}{2i}(\delta_1 \omega - \delta_3 \omega)$, $\frac{1}{2}(\delta_2 \omega + \delta_4 \omega)$ and $\frac{1}{2i}(\delta_2 \omega - \delta_4 \omega)$, are traceless skew-hermitian matrices with entries in $\Omega^1(S_{\theta'}^7)$.*

The transformations of the gauge potential ω under the twisted symmetry $so(5,1)$, given in Proposition 27, induce natural transformations of the canonical connection ∇_0 in (5.1) to $\nabla_{t,i} := \nabla_0 + t\delta_i\omega + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$. We shall presently see that these new connections are (infinitesimal) instantons, i.e. their curvatures are self-dual. In fact, this also follows from Lemma 26 which states that $so(5,1)$ acts by conformal transformation therefore leaving the self-duality equation $*_\theta F_0 = F_0$ for the basic instanton ∇_0 invariant.

We start by writing $\nabla_{t,i}$ in terms of the canonical connection on $\mathcal{E} \simeq p(\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4))^4$. Using the isomorphism, described in Example 14, between this module and the module of equivariant maps $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_\rho \mathbb{C}^2$, we find that $\nabla_{t,i} = pd + t\delta_i\alpha + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$ with

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_0\alpha &= p\gamma_0(dp)p - \frac{1}{2}\Psi dz_0\Psi^*, \\ \delta_1\alpha &= p\gamma_1(dp)p - \frac{1}{2}\Psi dz_1\Psi^*, & \delta_3\alpha &= p\gamma_1^*(dp)p - \frac{1}{2}\Psi dz_1^*\Psi^*, \\ \delta_2\alpha &= p\gamma_2(dp)p - \frac{1}{2}\Psi dz_2\Psi^*, & \delta_4\alpha &= p\gamma_2^*(dp)p - \frac{1}{2}\Psi dz_2^*\Psi^*,\end{aligned}\tag{5.27}$$

The $\delta_i\alpha$'s are 4×4 matrices with entries in the one-forms $\Omega^1(S_\theta^4)$ and satisfying conditions $p\delta_i\alpha = \delta_i\alpha p = p\delta_i\alpha p = \delta_i\alpha$, as expected from the general theory on connections on modules in Section 2. Indeed, using relations (5.26) one can move the dz_μ 's to the left of Ψ at the cost of some μ 's, so getting expression like $dz_i p \in M_4(\Omega^1(S_\theta^4))$.

From equation (2.10), the curvature $F_{t,i}$ of the connection $\nabla_{t,i}$ is given by

$$F_{t,i} = F_0 + tpd(\delta_i\alpha) + \mathcal{O}(t^2).\tag{5.28}$$

In order to check self-duality (modulo t^2) of this curvature, we will express it in terms of the projection p and consider $F_{t,i}$ as a two-form valued endomorphism on the module $\mathcal{E} \simeq p(\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4))^4$.

Proposition 29. *The curvatures $F_{t,i}$ of the connections $\nabla_{t,i}$, $i = 0, \dots, 4$, are given by $F_{t,i} = F_0 + t\delta_i F + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$, where $F_0 = pdpdp$ and $\delta_i F$ are the following 4×4 -matrices of 2-forms:*

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_0 F &= -2z_0 F_0, \\ \delta_1 F &= -2z_1 \lambda^{H_2} F_0, & \delta_3 F &= -2z_1^* \lambda^{-H_2} F_0, \\ \delta_2 F &= -2z_2 \lambda^{H_1} F_0; & \delta_4 F &= -2z_2^* \lambda^{-H_1} F_0.\end{aligned}\tag{5.29}$$

Proof. A small computation yields for $\delta_i F = pd(\delta_i\alpha)$, thought of as an $\Omega^2(S_\theta^4)$ -valued endomorphism on \mathcal{E} the expression, $\delta_i F = p(dp)\gamma_i(dp)p - p\gamma_i(dp)(dp)p$, with the notation $\gamma_3 = \gamma_1^*$ and $\gamma_4 = \gamma_2^*$, and using $p(dp)p = 0$. Then, the crucial property $p(dp\gamma_i + \gamma_i dp)(dp)p = 0$ all $i = 0, \dots, 4$ yields $\delta_i F = -2p\gamma_i dpdp$. This is expressed as $\delta_i F = -2p\gamma_i pdpdp$ by using $dp = (dp)p + pdp$. Finally, $p\gamma_i p = \Psi(\Psi^*\gamma_i\Psi)\Psi^*$, so that the result follows from the definition of the z 's in terms of the Dirac matrices given in equation (4.10), together with the commutation relations between them and the matrix Ψ in equation (5.26) \square

Proposition 30. *The connections $\nabla_{t,i}$ are (infinitesimal) instantons, i.e.*

$$*_\theta F_{t,i} = F_{t,i} \quad \text{mod } t^2.\tag{5.30}$$

Moreover, the connections $\nabla_{t,i}$ are not gauge equivalent to ∇_0 .

Proof. The first point follows directly from the above expressions for $\delta_i F$ and the self-duality of F_0 . To establish the gauge inequivalence of the connections $\nabla_{t,i}$ with ∇_0 , we recall that an infinitesimal gauge transformation is given by $\nabla_0 \mapsto \nabla_0 + t[\nabla_0, X]$ for $X \in \Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7))$. We need to show that $\delta_i \omega$ is orthogonal to $[\nabla_0, X]$ for any such X , i.e.

$$([\nabla_0, X], \delta_i \omega)_2 = 0,$$

with the natural inner product on $\Omega^1(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7)) := \Omega^1(S_\theta^4) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_\theta^7))$. From Remark 19, it follows that

$$(\nabla_0^{(2)}(X), \delta_i \omega)_2 = (X, (\nabla_0^{(2)})^*(\delta_i \omega))_2,$$

which then should vanish for all X . From equation (5.20), we see that $\delta_i \omega = T_i(\omega)$ coincides with $L_\theta(t_i \cdot \omega^{(0)})$ with t_i and $\omega^{(0)}$ the classical counterparts of T_i and ω , respectively. In the undeformed case, the infinitesimal gauge potentials generated by acting with elements in $so(5, 1) - so(5)$ on the basic instanton gauge potential $\omega^{(0)}$ satisfy $(\nabla_0^{(2)})^*(\delta_i \omega^{(0)}) = 0$ as shown in [6]. The result then follows from the observation that $\nabla_0^{(2)}$ commutes with the quantization map L_θ (cf. Remark 19). \square

5.4 Local expressions

In this section, we obtain “local expressions” for the instantons on S_θ^4 constructed in the previous section; that is we map them to a noncommutative \mathbb{R}_θ^4 obtained by “removing a point” from S_θ^4 . The algebra $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ of polynomial functions on the 4-plane \mathbb{R}_θ^4 is defined to be the $*$ -algebra generated by elements ζ_1, ζ_2 satisfying

$$\zeta_1 \zeta_2 = \lambda \zeta_2 \zeta_1; \quad \zeta_1 \zeta_2^* = \bar{\lambda} \zeta_2^* \zeta_1. \quad (5.31)$$

with $\lambda = e^{2\pi i \theta}$ as above. At $\theta = 0$ one recovers the $*$ -algebra $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}^4)$ of polynomial functions on the usual 4-plane \mathbb{R}^4 .

The algebra $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ can also be defined as the vector space $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}^4)$ equipped with a deformed product \times_θ as in equation (3.2). Indeed, the torus \mathbb{T}^2 acts naturally on the two complex coordinates of $\mathbb{R}^4 \simeq \mathbb{C}^2$. This also allows us to define the smooth algebra $C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ as the vector space $C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^4)$ of bounded smooth functions on \mathbb{R}^4 equipped with a deformed product \times_θ . However, for our purposes it suffices to consider the polynomial algebra $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ with one self-adjoint central generator ρ added together with relations $\rho^2(1 + |\zeta|^2) = (1 + |\zeta|^2)\rho^2 = 1$ where $|\zeta|^2 := \zeta_1^* \zeta_1 + \zeta_2^* \zeta_2$ (this enlargement was already done in [14]). In the following, we will denote the enlarged algebra by $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ and will also use the notation

$$\rho^2 = (1 + |\zeta|^2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 + |\zeta|^2}. \quad (5.32)$$

Note that ρ^2 is an element in $C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$.

One defines elements \tilde{z}_μ , $\mu = 0, 1, 2$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ by

$$\tilde{z}_0 = (1 - |\zeta|^2)(1 + |\zeta|^2)^{-1}, \quad \tilde{z}_j = 2\zeta_j(1 + |\zeta|^2)^{-1} \quad j = 1, 2, \quad (5.33)$$

and checks that they satisfy the same relations as in (4.1) of the generators z_μ of $\mathcal{A}(S_\theta^4)$. The difference is that the classical point $z_0 = -1, z_j = z_j^* = 0$ of S_θ^4 is not in the spectrum

of \tilde{z}_μ . We interpret the noncommutative plane \mathbb{R}_θ^4 as a “chart” of the noncommutative 4-sphere S_θ^4 and equation (5.33) as the (inverse) stereographic projection from S_θ^4 to \mathbb{R}_θ^4 . In fact, one can cover S_θ^4 by two such charts with domain \mathbb{R}_θ^4 , and transition functions on $\mathbb{R}_\theta^4 \setminus \{0\}$, where $\{0\}$ is the classical point $\zeta_j = \zeta_j^* = 0$ of \mathbb{R}_θ^4 (cf. [14] for more details).

A differential calculus $(\Omega(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4), d)$ on \mathbb{R}_θ^4 is obtained from the general procedure described in Section 3. Explicitly, $\Omega(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ is the graded $*$ -algebra generated by the elements ζ_μ of degree 0 and $d\zeta_\mu$ of degree 1 with relations,

$$\begin{aligned} d\zeta_\mu d\zeta_\nu + \lambda_{\mu\nu} d\zeta_\nu d\zeta_\mu &= 0, & d\zeta_\mu d\zeta_\nu^* + \lambda_{\nu\mu} d\zeta_\nu^* d\zeta_\mu &= 0, \\ \zeta_\mu d\zeta_\nu &= \lambda_{\mu\nu} d\zeta_\nu \zeta_\mu, & \zeta_\mu d\zeta_\nu^* &= \lambda_{\nu\mu} d\zeta_\nu^* \zeta_\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (5.34)$$

and $\lambda_{12} = \bar{\lambda}_{21} =: \lambda = e^{2\pi i \theta}$. There is a unique differential d on $\Omega(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ for which one has $d : \zeta_\mu \mapsto d\zeta_\mu$ and a Hodge star operator $*_\theta : \Omega^p(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4) \rightarrow \Omega^{4-p}(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$, obtained from the classical Hodge star operator as before. In terms of the standard Riemannian metric on \mathbb{R}^4 , on two-forms we have,

$$*_\theta d\zeta_1 d\zeta_2 = -d\zeta_1 d\zeta_2, \quad *_\theta d\zeta_1 d\zeta_1^* = -d\zeta_2 d\zeta_2^*, \quad *_\theta d\zeta_1 d\zeta_2^* = d\zeta_1 d\zeta_2^*, \quad (5.35)$$

and $*_\theta^2 = \text{id}$. These are the same formulae as the ones for the undeformed Hodge $*$ on \mathbb{R}^4 – since the metric is not changed in an isospectral deformation.

Again, we slightly enlarge the differential calculus $\Omega(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$ by adding the self-adjoint central generator ρ . The differential d on ρ is derived from the Leibniz rule for d applied to its defining relation,

$$(d\rho^2)(1 + |\zeta|^2) + \rho^2 d(1 + |\zeta|^2) = d(\rho^2(1 + |\zeta|^2)) = 0,$$

so that $\rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} d\rho^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \rho^4 d(1 + |\zeta|^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \rho^4 \sum_\mu (\zeta_\mu d\zeta_\mu^* + \zeta_\mu^* d\zeta_\mu)$. The enlarged differential calculus will be denoted by $\tilde{\Omega}(\mathbb{R}_\theta^4)$.

The stereographic projection from S^4 onto \mathbb{R}^4 is a conformal map commuting with the action of \mathbb{T}^2 ; thus it makes sense to investigate the form of the instanton connections on S_θ^4 obtained in Proposition 27 on the local chart \mathbb{R}_θ^4 . As in [25], we first introduce a “local section” of the principal bundle $S_{\theta'}^7 \rightarrow S_\theta^4$ on the local chart of S_θ^4 defined in (5.33). Let $u = (u_1, u_2)$ be a complex spinor of modulus one, $u_1^* u_1 + u_2^* u_2 = 1$, and define

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \rho \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix} = \rho \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1^* & \zeta_2^* \\ -\mu \zeta_2 & \bar{\mu} \zeta_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.36)$$

Remark 31. *Strictly speaking, the symbols ψ_a here denotes elements in the algebra $\mathcal{A}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ enlarged by an extra generator which is the inverse of $1 + z_0 = 2(1 + \psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2)$. Intuitively, this corresponds to “remove” the fiber S^3 in $S_{\theta'}^7$ above the classical point $z_0 = -1, z_j = z_j^* = 0$ of the base space S_θ^4 .*

The commutations rules of the u_j ’s with the ζ_k ’s are dictated by those of the ψ_j :

$$u_1 \zeta_j = \mu \zeta_j u_1, \quad u_2 \zeta_j = \bar{\mu} \zeta_j u_2, \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (5.37)$$

The right action of $\text{SU}(2)$ rotates the vector u while mapping to the “same point” of S_θ^4 , which, using the definition (4.9), from the choice in (5.36) is found to be

$$2(\psi_1 \psi_3^* + \psi_2^* \psi_4) = \tilde{z}_1, \quad 2(-\psi_1^* \psi_4 + \psi_2 \psi_3^*) = \tilde{z}_2, \quad 2(\psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2) - 1 = \tilde{z}_0, \quad (5.38)$$

and is in the local chart (5.33), as expected.

By writing the unit vector u as a matrix, $u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & -u_2^* \\ u_2 & u_1^* \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SU}(2)$, we have

$$\Psi = \rho \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{Z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ u \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{with } \mathcal{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1^* & \zeta_2^* \\ -\mu\zeta_2 & \bar{\mu}\zeta_1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.39)$$

Then, direct computation of the gauge potential $\omega = \Psi^* d\Psi$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} u\omega u^* &= \rho^{-1} d\rho + \rho^2 \mathcal{Z}^* d\mathcal{Z} + (du)u^* \\ &= \frac{1}{(1 + |\zeta|^2)} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_i \zeta_i d\zeta_i^* - d\zeta_i \zeta_i^* & 2(\zeta_1 d\zeta_2^* - d\zeta_1 \zeta_2^*) \\ 2(\zeta_2 d\zeta_1^* - d\zeta_2 \zeta_1^*) & \sum_i \zeta_i^* d\zeta_i - d\zeta_i^* \zeta_i \end{pmatrix} + (du)u^*, \end{aligned} \quad (5.40)$$

while its curvature $F_0 = d\omega + \omega^2$ is,

$$uF_0 u^* = \rho^4 d\mathcal{Z}^* d\mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{(1 + |\zeta|^2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} d\zeta_1 d\zeta_1^* - d\zeta_2 d\zeta_2^* & 2d\zeta_1 d\zeta_2^* \\ 2d\zeta_2 d\zeta_1^* & -d\zeta_1 d\zeta_1^* - d\zeta_2 d\zeta_2^* \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.41)$$

From the expressions (5.35) for the Hodge operator on two forms, one checks that this curvature is self-dual, $*_\theta(uF_0 u^*) = uF_0 u^*$, as expected.

The explicit local expressions for the transformed – under infinitesimal conformal transformations – gauge potentials and their curvature can be obtained in a similar manner. As an example, let us work out the local expression for $\delta_0 \omega$ which is the most transparent one. Given the expression for $\delta_0 \omega$ in Proposition 27, a direct computation shows that its local counterpart is

$$u\delta_0 \omega u^* = -2\rho d\rho - 2\rho^4 \mathcal{Z}^* d\mathcal{Z}, \quad (5.42)$$

giving for the transformed curvature,

$$uF_{t,0} u^* = F_0 + 2t(1 - 2\rho^2)F_0 + \mathcal{O}(t^2). \quad (5.43)$$

It is clear that this rescaled curvature still satisfies the self-duality equation; this is also in concordance with Proposition 29, being $\tilde{z}_0 = 2\rho^2 - 1$.

5.5 Moduli space of instantons

We will closely follow the infinitesimal construction of instantons for the undeformed case given in [6]. This will eventually result in the computation of the dimension of the “tangent space” to the moduli space of instantons on S_θ^4 by index methods. It will turn out that the five-parameter family of instantons constructed in the previous section is indeed the complete set of infinitesimal instantons on S_θ^4 .

Let us start by considering a family of connections on S_θ^4 ,

$$\nabla_t = \nabla_0 + t\alpha \quad (5.44)$$

where $\alpha \in \Omega^1(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \equiv \Omega^1(S_\theta^4) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))$ and after Example 14 we have denoted $\Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) = C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \otimes_{\text{ad}} \mathfrak{su}(2)$. For ∇_t to be an instanton, we have to impose

the self-duality equation $*_{\theta}F_t = F_t$ on the curvature $F_t = F_0 + t[\nabla, \alpha] + \mathcal{O}(t^2)$ of ∇_t . This leads, when differentiated with respect to t , at $t = 0$, to the *linearized self-duality equation*

$$P_-[\nabla_0, \alpha] = 0, \quad (5.45)$$

with $P_- := \frac{1}{2}(1 - *_{\theta})$ the projection onto the antiself-dual 2-forms. Here $[\nabla_0, \alpha]$,

$$[\nabla_0, \alpha]_{ij} = d\alpha_{ij} + \omega_{ik}\alpha_{kj} - \alpha_{ik}\omega_{kj}, \quad (5.46)$$

is an element in $\Omega^2(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))$ and has vanishing trace, due to the fact that $\omega_{ik}\alpha_{kj} = \alpha_{kj}\omega_{ik}$ (cf. equations (5.1), (5.2) and the related discussion).

If the family ∇_t were obtained from an infinitesimal gauge transformation we would have had $\alpha = [\nabla_0, X]$, for some $X \in \Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))$. Indeed, $[\nabla_0, X]$ is an element in $\Omega^1(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))$ and $P_-[\nabla_0, [\nabla_0, X]] = [P_-F_0, X] = 0$, since F_0 is self-dual. Hence, we have defined an element in the first cohomology group H^1 of the so-called *self-dual complex*,

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega^0(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \xrightarrow{d_0} \Omega^1(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \xrightarrow{d_1} \Omega_-^2(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.47)$$

where $\Omega^0(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) = \Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))$ and $d_0 = [\nabla_0, \cdot]$, $d_1 := P_-[\nabla_0, \cdot]$. Note that these operators are Fredholm operators, so that the cohomology groups of the complex are finite dimensional. As usual, the complex can be replaced by a single Fredholm operator

$$d_0^* + d_1 : \Omega^1(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \longrightarrow \Omega^0(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \oplus \Omega_-^2(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)), \quad (5.48)$$

with d_0^* the adjoint of d_0 with respect to the inner product (3.25).

Our goal is to compute $h^1 = \dim H^1$, the number of “true” instantons. This is achieved by calculating the alternating sum $h^0 - h^1 + h^2$ of Betti numbers from the index of this Fredholm operator,

$$\text{index}(d_0^* + d_1) = -h^0 + h^1 - h^2, \quad (5.49)$$

while showing that $h^0 = h^2 = 0$.

By definition, H^0 consists of the covariant constant elements in $\Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))$. Since the operator $[\nabla_0, \cdot]$ commutes with the action of \mathbb{T}^2 and coincides with $\nabla_0^{(2)}$ on $\Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))$ (cf. Remark 19), being covariantly constant means that

$$[\nabla_0, X] = \nabla_0^{(2)}(X) = 0. \quad (5.50)$$

If we write once more $X = L_\theta(X^{(0)})$ in terms of its classical counterpart and use the fact that $\nabla_0^{(2)}$ commutes with L_θ (cf. Remark 19) we find that this condition entails

$$\nabla_0^{(2)}(L_\theta(X^{(0)})) = L_\theta(\nabla_0^{(2)}(X^{(0)})) = 0. \quad (5.51)$$

For the undeformed case, there are no covariant constant elements in $\Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(S^7))$ for an irreducible self-dual connection on \mathcal{E} , thus we conclude that $h^0 = 0$. A completely analogous argument for the kernel of the operator d_1^* shows that also $h^2 = 0$.

5.6 Dirac operator associated to the complex

The next step consists in computing the index of the Fredholm operator $d_0^* + d_1$ defined in (5.48). Firstly, this operator can be replaced by a Dirac operator on the spinor bundle \mathcal{S} with coefficients in the adjoint bundle. For this, we need the following lemma, which is a straightforward modification of its classical analogue [6]. Recall that the \mathbb{Z}^2 -grading γ_5 induces a decomposition of the spinor bundle $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^+ \oplus \mathcal{S}^-$. Note also that \mathcal{S}^- coincides classically with the charge -1 anti-instanton bundle. Indeed, the Levi-Civita connection – when lifted to the spinor bundle and restricted to negative chirality spinors – has antiself-dual curvature. Similarly, \mathcal{S}^+ coincides with the charge $+1$ instanton bundle. Then Remark 10 implies that the $C^\infty(S^4)$ -modules $\Gamma^\infty(S^4, \mathcal{S}^\pm)$ have a module-basis that is homogeneous under the action of $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$. We conclude from $\widetilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ -equivariance that $\Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^-)$ is isomorphic to the charge -1 anti-instanton bundle $\Gamma^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7 \times_{\text{SU}(2)} \mathbb{C}^2)$ on S_θ^4 . Similarly $\Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^+)$ is isomorphic to the charge $+1$ instanton bundle.

Lemma 32. *There are the following isomorphisms of right $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -modules,*

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega^1(S_\theta^4) &\simeq \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^+ \otimes \mathcal{S}^-) \simeq \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^+) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^-), \\ \Omega^0(S_\theta^4) \oplus \Omega_-^2(S_\theta^4) &\simeq \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^- \otimes \mathcal{S}^-) \simeq \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^-) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^-). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Since classically $\Omega^1(S^4) \simeq \Gamma^\infty(S^4, \mathcal{S}^+ \otimes \mathcal{S}^-)$ as σ -equivariant $C^\infty(S^4)$ -bimodules, Lemma 5 shows that $\Omega^1(S_\theta^4) \simeq \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^+ \otimes \mathcal{S}^-)$ as $C^\infty(S_\theta^4)$ -bimodules. The observations above the Lemma indicate that $\mathcal{S}^\pm \simeq S^7 \times_{\rho^\pm} \mathbb{C}^2$ for the spinor representation $\rho^+ \oplus \rho^-$ of $\text{Spin}(4) \simeq \text{SU}(2) \times \text{SU}(2)$ on \mathbb{C}^4 , so that

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^+ \otimes \mathcal{S}^-) &\simeq C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho^+ \otimes \rho^-} (\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2) \\ &\simeq (C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho^+} \mathbb{C}^2) \otimes_{C^\infty(S_\theta^4)} (C^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7) \boxtimes_{\rho^-} \mathbb{C}^2), \end{aligned}$$

using Proposition 11 in the last line. This proves our claim. An analogous statement holds for the second isomorphism. \square

Let us forget for the moment the adjoint bundle $\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)$. Since $\Omega(S_\theta^4) \simeq \Omega(S^4)$ as vector spaces and both d and the Hodge $*$ commute with the action of \mathbb{T}^2 , the operator $d^* + P_- d$ can be understood as a map from $\Omega^1(S^4) \rightarrow \Omega^0(S^4) \oplus \Omega_-^2(S^4)$ (see Section 3.4). Under the isomorphisms of the above Lemma, this operator is replaced [6] by a Dirac operator with coefficients in \mathcal{S}^- ,

$$D' : \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^+ \otimes \mathcal{S}^-) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^- \otimes \mathcal{S}^-). \quad (5.52)$$

Twisting by the adjoint bundle $\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)$, merely results into a composition with the projection $p_{(2)}$ defining the bundle $\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)$. Hence, eventually the operator $d_0^* + d_1$ is replaced by the Dirac operator

$$\mathcal{D} : \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^+ \otimes \mathcal{S}^- \otimes \text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(S_\theta^4, \mathcal{S}^- \otimes \mathcal{S}^- \otimes \text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)), \quad (5.53)$$

with coefficients in the vector bundle $\mathcal{S}^- \otimes \text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)$ on S_θ^4 .

We have finally arrived to the computation of the index of this Dirac operator which we do by means of the Connes-Moscovici local index formula. It is given by the pairing,

$$\text{index}(\mathcal{D}) = \langle \phi, \text{ch}(\mathcal{S}^- \otimes \text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \rangle = \langle \phi, \text{ch}(\mathcal{S}^-) \cdot \text{ch}(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7)) \rangle. \quad (5.54)$$

In the Appendix we recall the expression for both the cyclic cocycle ϕ and the Chern characters, as well as their realization as operators $\pi_D(\text{ch}(\cdot))$ on the Hilbert space of spinors \mathcal{H} . In [27] we computed these operators for all modules associated to the principal bundle $S_{\theta'}^7 \rightarrow S_{\theta}^4$. In particular, for the adjoint bundle we found that

$$\pi_D(\text{ch}_0(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))) = 3, \quad \pi_D(\text{ch}_1(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))) = 0, \quad \pi_D(\text{ch}_2(\text{ad}(S_{\theta'}^7))) = 4(3\gamma_5).$$

To compute the Chern character of the spinor bundle \mathcal{S}^- we use its mentioned identification with the charge -1 instanton bundle $\Gamma^\infty(S_{\theta'}^7 \times_{\text{SU}(2)} \mathbb{C}^2)$ on S_{θ}^4 . It then follows from [15] (cf. also [27]) that

$$\pi_D(\text{ch}_0(\mathcal{S}^-)) = 2, \quad \pi_D(\text{ch}_1(\mathcal{S}^-)) = 0, \quad \pi_D(\text{ch}_2(\mathcal{S}^-)) = -3\gamma_5.$$

Combining both Chern characters and using the local index formula on S_{θ}^4 , we have

$$\text{index}(\mathcal{D}) = 6 \underset{z=0}{\text{Res}} z^{-1} \text{tr}(\gamma_5 |D|^{-2z}) + 0 + \frac{1}{2}(2 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 1) \underset{z=0}{\text{Res}} \text{tr}(3\gamma_5^2 |D|^{-4-2z}), \quad (5.55)$$

with D identified with the classical Dirac operator on S^4 (recall that we do not change it in the isospectral deformation). Now, the first term vanishes due to $\text{index}(D) = 0$ for this classical operator. On the other hand $\gamma_5^2 = \mathbb{I}_4$, and

$$3 \underset{z=0}{\text{Res}} \text{tr}(|D|^{-4-2z}) = 6 \text{Tr}_\omega(|D|^{-4}) = 2,$$

since the Dixmier trace of $|D|^{-m}$ on the m -sphere equals $8/m!$ (cf. for instance [22, 24]). We conclude that $\text{index}(\mathcal{D}) = 5$ and for the moduli space of instantons on S_{θ}^4 , we have the following

Theorem 33. *The tangent space at the base point ∇_0 to the moduli space of (irreducible) $\text{SU}(2)$ -instantons on S_{θ}^4 is five-dimensional.*

6 Towards Yang–Mills theory on M_{θ}

In this final Section, we shall briefly describe how the Yang–Mills theory on S_{θ}^4 can be generalized to any compact four-dimensional toric noncommutative manifold M_{θ} .

With G a compact semisimple Lie group, let $P \rightarrow M$ be a principal G bundle on M . We take M to be a compact four-dimensional Riemannian manifold equipped with an isometrical action σ of the torus \mathbb{T}^2 . For the construction to work, we assume that this action can be lifted to an action $\tilde{\sigma}$ of a cover $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ on P that commutes with the action of G . As in Section 3, we define the noncommutative algebras $C^\infty(P_{\theta})$ and $C^\infty(M_{\theta})$ as the vector spaces $C^\infty(P)$ and $C^\infty(M)$ with star products defined like in (3.2) with respect to the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ and \mathbb{T}^2 respectively or, equivalently as the images of $C^\infty(P)$ and $C^\infty(M)$ under the corresponding quantization map L_{θ} . Since the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ is taken to commute with the action of G on P , the action α of G on the algebra $C^\infty(P)$ given by

$$\alpha_g(f)(p) = f(g^{-1} \cdot p) \quad (6.1)$$

induces an action of G by automorphisms on the algebra $C^\infty(P_{\theta})$. This also means that the inclusion $C^\infty(M) \subset C^\infty(P)$ as G -invariant elements in $C^\infty(P)$ extends to an inclusion $C^\infty(M_{\theta}) \subset C^\infty(P_{\theta})$ of G -invariant element in $C^\infty(P_{\theta})$. Clearly, the action of G translates into a coaction of the Hopf algebra $C^\infty(G)$ on $C^\infty(P_{\theta})$.

Proposition 34. *The inclusion $C^\infty(M_\theta) \hookrightarrow C^\infty(P_\theta)$ is a (principal) Hopf-Galois $C^\infty(G)$ extension.*

Proof. One needs to establish bijectivity of the canonical map

$$\begin{aligned} \chi : C^\infty(P_\theta) \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} C^\infty(P_\theta) &\rightarrow C^\infty(P_\theta) \otimes C^\infty(G), \\ f' \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} f &\mapsto f' \Delta_R(f) = f' f_{(0)} \otimes f_{(1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, for the undeformed case the bijectivity of the corresponding canonical map $\chi^{(0)} : C^\infty(P) \otimes_{C^\infty(M)} C^\infty(P) \rightarrow C^\infty(P) \otimes C^\infty(G)$ follows by the very definition of a principal bundle. Furthermore, there is an isomorphism of vector spaces,

$$\begin{aligned} T : C^\infty(P_\theta) \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} C^\infty(P_\theta) &\rightarrow C^\infty(P) \otimes_{C^\infty(M)} C^\infty(P) \\ f' \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} f &\mapsto \sum_r f'_r \otimes_{C^\infty(M)} \tilde{\sigma}_{r\theta}(f) \end{aligned}$$

where $f' = \sum_r f'_r$ is the homogeneous decomposition of f' under the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$. We claim that the canonical map is given as the composition $\chi = (L_\theta \otimes \text{id}) \circ \chi^{(0)} \circ T$; hence it is bijective. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} (L_\theta \otimes \text{id}) \circ \chi^{(0)} \circ T(f' \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} f) &= \sum_r L_\theta(f'_r \tilde{\sigma}_{r\theta}(f_{(0)})) \otimes f_{(1)} \\ &= L_\theta(f' \times_\theta f_{(0)}) \otimes f_{(1)} = \chi(f' \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} f), \end{aligned}$$

since the action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^2$ on $C^\infty(P_\theta)$ commutes with the coaction of $C^\infty(G)$. \square

Noncommutative associated bundles are defined as in (4.15) by setting

$$\mathcal{E} = C^\infty(P_\theta) \boxtimes_\rho W := \{f \in C^\infty(P_\theta) \otimes W \mid (\alpha_g \otimes \text{id})(f) = (\text{id} \otimes \rho(g)^{-1})(f), \forall g \in G\}$$

for a representation ρ of G on W . These $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ bimodules are finite projective since they are of the kind defined in Section 3.3 (cf. Remark 10). Moreover, Proposition 12 generalizes and reads $\text{End}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq C^\infty(P_\theta) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} L(W)$, where ad is the adjoint representation of G on $L(W)$. Also, one identifies the adjoint bundle as the module coming from the adjoint representation of G on $\mathfrak{g} \subset L(W)$, namely $\Gamma^\infty(\text{ad}(P_\theta)) := C^\infty(P_\theta) \boxtimes_{\text{ad}} \mathfrak{g}$.

For a (right) finite projective $C^\infty(M_\theta)$ -module \mathcal{E} we define an inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$ on $\text{Hom}_{C^\infty(M_\theta)}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_{C^\infty(M_\theta)} \Omega(M_\theta))$ as in Section 4.3. The Yang–Mills action functional for a connection ∇ on \mathcal{E} in terms of its curvature F is then defined by

$$\text{YM}(\nabla) = (F, F)_2. \quad (6.2)$$

This is a gauge invariant, positive and quartic functional. The derivation of the Yang–Mills equations (4.32) on S_θ^4 does not rely on the specific properties of S_θ^4 and continues to hold on M_θ . The same is true for the topological action, and $\text{YM}(\nabla) \geq |\text{Top}(\mathcal{E})|$ with equality iff $*_\theta F = \pm F$. In other words, instanton connections are minima of the Yang–Mills action.

The explicit construction of instanton connections on S_θ^4 carried over in Section 5 can of course not be generalized to any manifold M_θ . Local expressions could in principle

be obtained on a “local chart” \mathbb{R}_θ^4 of M_θ if \mathbb{T}^2 acts on the corresponding local chart \mathbb{R}^4 of M . On the other hand, the infinitesimal construction of instantons on M_θ giving the dimension of the “tangent of the moduli space” can be generalized to any toric noncommutative manifold M_θ , again closely following [6]. It is essential however the existence of a “base point”, i.e. an instanton connection that can be linearly perturbed to obtain a family of infinitesimal instantons.

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A Local index formula

Suppose in general that $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, D, \gamma)$ is an even p -summable spectral triple with discrete simple dimension spectrum. For a projection $e \in M_N(\mathcal{A})$, the operator

$$D_e = e(D \otimes \mathbb{I}_N)e$$

is a Fredholm operator, thought of as the Dirac operator with coefficient in the module determined by e . The local index formula of Connes and Moscovici [16] provides a method to compute its index via the pairing of suitable cyclic cycles and cocycles. We shall recall the “even” case since it is the one that is relevant for the present paper.

Let $C_*(\mathcal{A})$ be the chain complex over the algebra \mathcal{A} ; in degree n , $C_n(\mathcal{A}) := \mathcal{A}^{\otimes(n+1)}$. On this complex there are defined the Hochschild operator $b : C_n(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(\mathcal{A})$ and the boundary operator $B : C_n(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow C_{n+1}(\mathcal{A})$, satisfying $b^2 = 0, B^2 = 0, bB + Bb = 0$; thus $(b + B)^2 = 0$. From general homological theory, one defines a bicomplex $CC_*(\mathcal{A})$ by $CC_{(n,m)}(\mathcal{A}) := CC_{n-m}(\mathcal{A})$ in bi-degree (n, m) . Dually, one defines $CC^*(\mathcal{A})$ as functionals on $CC_*(\mathcal{A})$, equipped with the dual Hochschild operator b and coboundary operator B (we refer to [12] and [29] for more details on this).

Theorem 35 (Connes-Moscovici [16]).

- (a) An even cocycle $\phi^* = \sum_{k \geq 0} \phi^{2k}$ in $CC^*(\mathcal{A})$, $(b+B)\phi^* = 0$, is defined by the following formulæ. For $k = 0$,

$$\phi^0(a) := \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} z^{-1} \operatorname{tr}(\gamma a |D|^{-2z}); \quad (\text{A.1})$$

whereas for $k \neq 0$

$$\phi^{2k}(a^0, \dots, a^{2k}) := \sum_{\alpha} c_{k,\alpha} \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \operatorname{tr}(\gamma a^0 [D, a^1]^{(\alpha_1)} \dots [D, a^{2k}]^{(\alpha_{2k})} |D|^{-2(|\alpha|+k+z)}), \quad (\text{A.2})$$

with

$$c_{k,\alpha} = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \Gamma(k + |\alpha|) (\alpha! (\alpha_1 + 1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2) \dots (\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{2k} + 2k))^{-1}$$

and $T^{(j)}$ denotes the j 'th iteration of the derivation $T \mapsto [D^2, T]$.

- (b) For $e \in K_0(\mathcal{A})$, the Chern character $\operatorname{ch}_*(e) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \operatorname{ch}_k(e)$ is the even cycle in $CC_*(\mathcal{A})$, $(b+B)\operatorname{ch}_*(e) = 0$, defined by the following formulæ. For $k = 0$,

$$\operatorname{ch}_0(e) := \operatorname{tr}(e); \quad (\text{A.3})$$

whereas for $k \neq 0$

$$\operatorname{ch}_k(e) := (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{k!} \sum (e_{i_0 i_1} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{i_0 i_1}) \otimes e_{i_1 i_2} \otimes e_{i_2 i_3} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_{2k} i_0}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

- (c) The index of the operator D_e is given by the natural pairing between cycles and cocycles,

$$\operatorname{index} D_e = \langle \phi^*, \operatorname{ch}_*(e) \rangle. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

For toric noncommutative manifolds, the above local index formula simplifies drastically [27].

Theorem 36. *For a projection $p \in M_N(C^\infty(M_\theta))$, we have*

$$\text{index} D_p = \text{Res}_{z=0} z^{-1} \text{tr} \left(\gamma p |D|^{-2z} \right) + \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{tr} \left(\gamma \left(p - \frac{1}{2} \right) [D, p]^{2k} |D|^{-2(k+z)} \right)$$

and now the trace tr comprises a matrix trace as well.

Proof. Recall that the quantization map L_θ preserves the spectral decomposition, for the toric action of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$, of smooth operators (see equation (3.7)). Then, once extended the deformed \times_θ -product to $C^\infty(M_\theta) \cup [D, C^\infty(M_\theta)]$ – which can be done unambiguously since D is of degree 0 – we write the local cocycles ϕ^{2k} in Theorem 35 in terms of the quantization map L_θ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi^{2k}(L_\theta(f^0), L_\theta(f^1), \dots, L_\theta(f^{2k})) \\ &= \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{tr} \left(\gamma L_\theta(f^0 \times_\theta [D, f^1]^{(\alpha_1)} \times_\theta \dots \times_\theta [D, f^{2k}]^{(\alpha_{2k})}) |D|^{-2(|\alpha|+k+z)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Suppose now that $f^0, \dots, f^{2k} \in C^\infty(M)$ are homogeneous of degree r^0, \dots, r^{2k} respectively, so that the operator $f^0 \times_\theta [D, f^1]^{(\alpha_1)} \times_\theta \dots \times_\theta [D, f^{2k}]^{(\alpha_{2k})}$ is a homogeneous element of degree $r = \sum_{j=0}^{2k} r^j$. It is in fact a multiple of $f^0 [D, f^1] \dots [D, f^{2k}]$ as can be established by working out the \times_θ -products. Forgetting about this factor – which is a power of the deformation parameter λ – we obtain from (3.6) that

$$L_\theta(f^0 \times_\theta [D, f^1]^{(\alpha_1)} \times_\theta \dots \times_\theta [D, f^{2k}]^{(\alpha_{2k})}) = f^0 [D, f^1] \dots [D, f^{2k}] U(\tfrac{1}{2} r \cdot \theta). \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Each term in the local index formula for $(C^\infty(M_\theta), \mathcal{H}, D)$ then takes the form

$$\text{Res}_{z=0} \text{tr} \left(\gamma f^0 [D, f^1]^{(\alpha_1)} \dots [D, f^{2k}]^{(\alpha_{2k})} |D|^{-2(|\alpha|+k+z)} U(s) \right)$$

for $s = \tfrac{1}{2} r \cdot \theta \in \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$. The appearance of the operator $U(s)$ here is a consequence of the close relation with the index formula for \mathbb{T}^n -equivariant Dirac spectral triples. In [9] an even dimensional compact spin manifold M on which a (connected compact) Lie group G acts by isometries was studied. The equivariant Chern character was defined as an equivariant version of the JLO-cocycle, the latter being an element in equivariant entire cyclic cohomology. The essential point is that an explicit formula for the above residues was obtained. In the case of a \mathbb{T}^n -action on M this is

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Res}_{z=0} \text{tr} \left(\gamma f^0 [D, f^1]^{(\alpha_1)} \dots [D, f^{2k}]^{(\alpha_{2k})} |D|^{-2(|\alpha|+k+z)} U(s) \right) \\ &= \Gamma(|\alpha| + k) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^{|\alpha|+k} \text{tr} \left(\gamma f^0 [D, f^1]^{(\alpha_1)} \dots [D, f^{2k}]^{(\alpha_{2k})} e^{-tD^2} U(s) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

for every $s \in \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^n$. Moreover, from Thm 2 in [9] the limit vanishes when $|\alpha| \neq 0$. This finishes the proof of our theorem. \square

By inserting the symbol π for the algebra representation, the components of the Chern character are represented as operators on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} by explicit formulæ,

$$\pi_D(\text{ch}_k(e)) := (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{k!} \sum (\pi(e_{i_0 i_1}) - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{i_0 i_1}) [D, \pi(e_{i_1 i_2})] [D, \pi(e_{i_2 i_3})] \dots [D, \pi(e_{i_{2k} i_0})], \quad (\text{A.9})$$

for $k > 0$, while $\pi_D(\text{ch}_0(e)) = \sum \pi(e_{i_0 i_0})$.

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